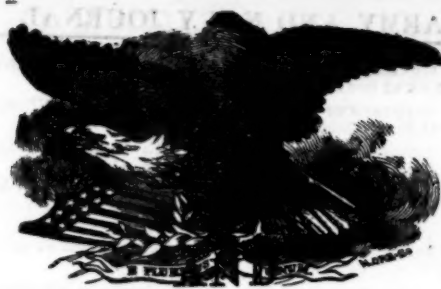


# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

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PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has, in accordance with the usual custom, designated Thursday, November 25, 1886, as the day of National Thanksgiving and prayer.

"MARK TWAIN" will read, November 11, before the Military Service Institution of the U. S. at Governor's Island, a paper entitled, "Some War Experiences of a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court."

THE Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau is elaborating for the Navy a scheme for awarding medals and prizes for proficiency in marksmanship at target practice similar to that now in vogue in the U. S. Army and certain foreign services. It is to be hoped that the plan will receive the sanction of the Secretary of the Navy.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, under recent instructions from the Lieutenant-General, has revoked his order detailing Captain J. A. DARLING, 1st Artillery, as Inspector of Rifle Practice for the Department of California. This, it is presumed, is in accordance with the rule made at the Headquarters of the Army in 1883 that selections of Inspectors of Rifle Practice will not include the colonel or senior officer commanding a company.

MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD this week made definite arrangements for the protection of the great Statue of Liberty and the police of Bedlow's Island, which is now one of the most popular resorts in the vicinity of New York. The ceremonies of Thursday, October 28, somewhat marred by the weather, were fitly terminated on Monday evening of this week by the lighting up of the statue and a magnificent display of fireworks, witnessed by thousands.

THE bids for the construction of the five new vessels of war will be opened Nov. 24. The indications are that a good number will be presented, though none have yet been received. The custom of the contractors has been to hand their bids in person a few hours before the time for opening them. The annual estimates of the Navy Bureau of Ordnance will contain an item of \$1,500,000 to be expended in the manufacture of guns and other ordnance equipments for the new vessels authorized by law. The Secretary of the Navy has endorsed this recommendation. The estimates of the Secretary of the Navy will be much below those of last year, since no money is asked for new vessels of war.

THE San Francisco Post says: "A Court-martial was held at David's Island, N. Y. H., recently, to try a drummer who 'did wilfully beat the bass drum out of time at morning practice.' The hardened criminal was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and \$10 fine." It seems well to add that the soldier in question was convicted at the same time of abusing and using opprobrious names to a Sergeant, and threatening to take the life of the said Sergeant. The sentence, therefore, which is correctly stated, was a remarkably lenient one. It is a small matter, except in so far that the public, by such partial statements of facts, are given erroneous impressions as to military proceedings and punishments.

THE progress reports from the Sandy Hook proving grounds for the month of October show very satisfactory results with the 12-inch mortar, except as to accuracy, one of the principal objects to be attained. Difficulty was experienced in getting a proper form of sabot. Inaccuracy, however, seems to be inherent to the muzzle loading mortar. For effective work in future the breech-loading mortar will have to be depended upon. The Department has contracted with the Midvale Steel Works for three steel forgings (trunnion rings and trunnion beds) for an 8-inch rifle carriage, and with THOMAS C. ORNDORFF, of Worcester, Mass., for 5,000 cartridge belt plates. Bids have been invited for supplying the Department with 2,000 COLT's Army revolvers of .45 calibre and with a number of spare parts thereto, and for 300 FOGARTY horse pads.

GENERALS PORTER, LOCKE and DURYEA, of New York, make a strenuous appeal to the G. A. R. and others to assist in placing "some more fitting testimonial of his merit over the grave of Gen. SYKES, than the plain pine board which now records only his name and the date and place of his death." The committee hope all will give as they are able "no matter how small the contribution," and ask that answers enclosing subscriptions, addressed to the Treasurer (General DURYEA, 298 South street, New York City,) or any of the committee, be forwarded as soon as possible, in order that a monument in accord with the amount received may be erected over General SYKES's grave in the cemetery at West Point, N. Y., as soon as possible after February 8, 1887, the seventh anniversary of the date of his death." The appeal is a worthy one, for who can forget the gallant SYKES, of the Regular Brigade and the 5th Army Corps, and we trust it may be answered promptly and liberally.

UNDER the title "A Revolution in the Art of War: No More Fortresses," the *France Militaire* devotes a long article to the river gunboat *Farcy*. With this boat, it seems, M. EUGENE FARCY, Deputy of the Seine Department, lately undertook a journey in the canals of the Upper Loire, from Paris to Corbeil, Melun, Fontainebleau, and Orleans, in order to prove that small vessels mounting very heavy guns can be made available for the interior defence of the country. Instead of spending millions on extensive fortifications which can only be used on special occasions, it would be much more practical, this paper thinks, to purchase 100 of these boats, at a cost of about two millions of francs, and divide them into small squadrons of five or ten among the principal rivers of France. Had ten such boats been present in Strasburg, and as many in Metz, both towns would still belong to France. Had ten been available for the defence of Orleans, the Prussians could never have made their way into the city.

LIEUTENANT W. R. HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, continues in the Chicago *Current* of Oct. 30 his excellent series of articles on the Army and the People. He expresses the opinion that a higher class of men is needed than are found in the ranks of the line to-day, and also a more general education for both officers and men. But, he argues, that better class cannot be obtained unless we pay more. Yet the question of expense is the one that the average Congressman does not believe in. It, however, will be accomplished by the aid of the militia, who, while working at the soldier's profes-

sion from a spirit of worthy ambition and patriotic motives, at the same time are citizens enough to cast votes, and discuss Congressmen and politicians at their pleasure. In conclusion Lieutenant HAMILTON remarks that "we need for the private soldier and non-commissioned officer a more permanent position and a higher standing than he now possesses." Few will dispute this, especially in the case of the non-commissioned officer whose standard, it must be admitted, is not as high as it ought to be, although high enough, possibly, in comparison with his privileges and his pay. His claims to a fuller recognition have been presented times without number in these columns, but so far without avail. Persistent hammering sometimes and in some cases accomplishes wonderful results. With the "average Congressman" it is too often a dead failure.

We have before us a hektograph letter of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 4, 1886.

DEAR SIR: I beg to be allowed to present for your information the enclosed quotations of Messrs. Schneider and Co., of Le Creusot, France, for shafting, which you may find useful in making up your data in bidding for the construction of the new cruisers and gunboats mentioned in the advertisement of the Navy Department, dated Aug. 21, 1886.

Very respectfully,

F. M. BARBER, Agent, 1,101 5th st., N. W.

We have also before us another letter dated, "The Portland, Washington, D. C.," and signed, "F. M. BARBER, agent for CREUSOT." The signature will be recognized as that of an officer of our Navy who was a member of the Advisory Board which determined the character of our new cruisers. Our opinion has been asked as to the propriety of an officer of the Navy acting in the double capacity as an agent of the Government in deciding as to the requirements for our new vessels and also as agent of a foreign firm seeking to furnish material for those vessels. We publish these letters and ask the judgment of the Navy as to this. The judgment of Congress will also be asked for, and, if it should chance to be adverse to Lieut. Commander BARBER and other officers who, we have reason to believe, have placed themselves in a similar position, the result will be injurious to the Navy. American manufacturers, and the American representatives of foreign business houses, other than that of CREUSOT, have a right to ask that they be treated with absolute fairness in the matter of bidding against each other for the contract for furnishing the material for our men-of-war. They feel—and in our judgment, with reason—that they are not treated with fairness when they are brought into competition with a house having the special advantages for obtaining information which follow the employment of a member of the Naval Advisory Board in their service. We published, October 23, the complaint of the manufacturers that they were not able to obtain from the Navy Department the information they required before bidding, as to the shapes and weights of armor plates, etc. They further complain that Messrs. Schneider through their agent at Washington, have been able to obtain the information withheld from them. They have the usual commercial suspicions as to the meaning of this, and it is unfortunate that such suspicions should be directed against naval officers. We do not know that there is any regulation, the letter of which actually forbids an officer from performing the service Lieutenant-Commander BARBER has undertaken. But should not an officer in such a case hold himself like Caesar's wife, as one against whom suspicion must never be directed by any act of his?



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

CHAPLAIN JEREMIAH PORTER, U. S. A., has left Chicago for Beloit, Wisconsin.

PAYMASTER J. W. WHAM, U. S. A., visited West Point this week, and disbursed liberally.

MAJOR JOHN I. RODGERS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has assumed command of Alcatraz Island, Cal.

CAPTAIN ALLEN SMITH, 4th Cavalry, has left Fort Lowell, Arizona, on a two months' visit East.

COLONEL R. E. A. CROFTON, 15th U. S. Infantry, was expected at Fort Buford, Dakota, this week.

COLONEL W. F. DRUM, U. S. A., and Mrs. Drum, have been visiting friends at Columbus Barracks, J.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Reno, I. T., on leave, to join in February next.

CAPT. W. W. DAUGHERTY, 22d U. S. Infantry, comes East from Fort Lewis, Col., on a four months' leave.

LIEUTENANT JOHN GUEST, 8th Cavalry, has changed base from Fort Ringgold to Fort Brown, Texas.

CAPTAIN OWEN J. SWEET, 25th U. S. Infantry, is a recent addition to the garrison circle of Fort Meade, Dakota.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. G. BUSH, 11th Infantry, goes to Fort Yates, D. T., to command that post and his regiment.

GENERAL O. B. WILLCOX, U. S. A., has forbidden any hunting on the military reservation of Fort Leavenworth.

LIEUTENANT C. H. BARTH, 12th U. S. Infantry, re-joined at Fort Niagara, N. Y., this week from a visit to New York.

GENERAL T. M. VINCENT, U. S. A., returned to St. Paul this week, and resumed the helm of the A. G. O. Dept. of Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. R. BRINCKLE, 5th U. S. Artillery, took command of Light Battery F, at Fort Hamilton on Monday of this week.

CHAPLAIN J. A. M. LA TOURETTE, U. S. A., on sick leave from Fort Union, N. M., will spend a portion of the winter abroad.

MAJOR C. B. THROCKMORTON, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from Jackson Barracks, La., is visiting relatives in Washington.

CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS VALOIS, 9th U. S. Cavalry, lately at Sharon Springs, N. Y., has arrived in Germany on a visit to friends.

GERONIMO and comrade bucks are reported as well satisfied with Fort Pickens, Fla., so far. What they may be hereafter remains to be seen.

CAPTAIN E. A. VAN ANDRUSS, 1st U. S. Artillery, has returned to Alcatraz Island, Cal., from leave, and resumed command of his battery.

LIEUTENANT R. D. POTTS, 3d U. S. Artillery, completed his duties at Fort McHenry, Md., this week and went to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty.

LIEUTENANT E. S. FARROW, 21st U. S. Inf., who has much improved in health, was expected to arrive at Fort Bridger, Wyo., this week for duty with his company.

CAPTAIN W. F. RANDOLPH, 5th U. S. Artillery, joined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., with his battery on Wednesday, and as senior officer takes command of that post.

SURGEON W. D. WOLVERTON, U. S. A., returned to Washington Barracks, D. C., early in the week from a short hunting expedition in the neighborhood of Buckland and Auburn, Va.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, has returned to Fort Keogh from a visit to St. Paul, where he went to meet his father and mother, Bishop and Mrs. Whipple, who were in the recent railway accident but fortunately were uninjured.

MAJOR A. A. WOODHULL, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at David's Island, N. Y. H., goes to Fort Leavenworth to report to Gen. Willcox for assignment to a post in the Missouri. He will be replaced at David's Island by Surgeon J. V. D. Middleton.

THE Secretary of the Interior has received through Mr. Edward F. Leigh, of Baltimore, Md., a large red clay pipe which it is said was used by Black Hawk, a noted chief of the Sac and Fox Indians, during Indian councils. The pipe has been sent to the National Museum.

SEVERAL of the French gentlemen who came over to assist in the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty occupied themselves on Tuesday in visiting the polls in New York City and examining into the machinery of popular election as conducted in this country. Various attempts were made to persuade them to vote the regular ticket, in reply to which they exhausted their English in saying: "I am French."

A WRITER in the New York Times, referring to Representative George D. Tillman, of South Carolina, an opponent of President Cleveland, says: "Mr. Tillman is one of the very few private soldiers left out of the Army of the Confederate States. He was an Artilleryman, who served in the ranks from 1862 till the surrender. The only other private of the Confederate Army that I have ever met was Tom Deslcaux, of Raleigh, N. C."

DR. I. W. CHISHOLM, of New Concord, visited the mother of Gen. P. H. Sheridan at Somerset the other day, and the aged lady told the doctor that her illustrious son, the General, was born at Albany, N. Y., March 6, 1831. For some years past there has been a hot discussion as to the birthplace of General Sheridan, and it has been confidently asserted that he first saw the light of day at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. The mother of the great General has now settled the question, and Major Hickham, of the Dayton Journal, was right when he said Gen. Sheridan was not a native of the Buckeye State.—Zanesville (O.) Courier.

GENERAL W. S. HARNEY, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Hotel Rennett, Baltimore.

LIEUTENANT T. C. DAVENPORT, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe on Monday on a short leave.

LIEUTENANT A. G. TASSIN, 12th U. S. Infantry, visited friends in Wilbraham, Mass., this week.

CAPTAIN E. T. COMEGY, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Sackett's Harbor on Tuesday on a week's leave.

CAPTAIN C. C. DE RUDIO, 7th U. S. Cavalry, and family, lately in Philadelphia, have joined at Fort Yates, Dakota.

CAPTAIN F. G. SMITH, 4th Art., now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will, it is expected, join at Fort Adams, R. I., next week.

MAJOR DAVID D. VANVALEAH, 20th U. S. Inf., under his recent promotion, takes post at Fort Assiniboine, Montana.

LIEUTENANT H. L. HASKELL, 12th U. S. Infantry, left David's Island on Thursday in charge of a squad of recruits for Fort Monroe.

CAPTAIN J. L. FOWLER's Troop, M, 2d U. S. Cav., marched out of Fort Klamath, Oct. 21, for Fort Bidwell, Cal., its new station.

COLONEL J. B. PARKE, Major, 16th U. S. Inf., was expected in San Antonio this week to report to Gen. Stanley for assignment to a post.

CAPTAIN H. F. BREWERTON and his battery of the 5th U. S. Art., from Fort Schuyler, were posted at Bedlow's Island this week to guard the statue.

COLONEL O. C. BOSBYSHILL read on Wednesday before the United Service Club of Philadelphia an interesting paper on "Hatteras—Winter of 1861-2."

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 22d Inf., Aide to Gen. Stanley, lately visiting in New York City, will return to San Antonio towards the end of November.

COLONEL W. P. CARLIN, 4th U. S. Infantry, has been presiding over an important General Court-martial, which met at Vancouver Barracks on Wednesday last.

COLONEL A. C. WILDRICK, U. S. A., changed base this week from Fort Schuyler to Fort Hamilton and Gen. R. H. Jackson, U. S. A., from Fort Columbus to Fort Schuyler.

LIEUTENANT J. H. GIFFORD, 2d U. S. Art., and wife, who have been visiting at Fort Monroe, go from there to Indiana and will rejoin at Little Rock Barracks next week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. SATTERLEE, 3d U. S. Art., after a pleasant tour of temporary duty at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., rejoined his battery at Washington Barracks early in the week.

MISS ELLEN SPRAGUE STAGER, daughter of General Anson Stager, is engaged to Lord James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler, brother and heir presumptive of the Marquis of Ormond.

COLONEL T. A. DODGE, U. S. A., retired, registered at the Hotel Brunswick this week, and has entered a saddle horse at the fourth annual exhibition of the National Horse Show of America at Madison Square Garden.

GENERAL J. H. POTTER, U. S. A., retired, visited old friends at Fort Leavenworth a few days ago and went from there to Columbus, O., where Mrs. Potter is visiting her parents. They will afterwards go to Washington.

LIEUTENANT S. E. ALLEN, 5th U. S. Art., under his recent promotion, remains at Governor's Island, much to the satisfaction of his many friends there. He relinquished staff duty at Major-Gen. Schofield's headquarters on Wednesday.

ALL the officers ordered to New York by General Schofield to assist in the inauguration ceremonies returned to their posts this week, except 1st Lieut. M. F. Walz, 12th U. S. Inf., who remains for a short while with Gen. Stone to close up accounts.

GENERAL HENRY B. CARRINGTON, U. S. A., of Boston, has presented to the library of Yale University the original M.S. of an address delivered by the Rev. James Beebe, Yale class of 1745, to the soldiers he led to Canada in the French and Indian War.

CAPTAIN H. C. CUSHING, 4th U. S. Artillery, who came on to Governor's Island last week with his battery to participate in the inauguration of Oct. 28, was prevented by sickness from returning to Fort Trumbull and remained at the Island for treatment.

COLONEL ELISHA I. BAILY, U. S. A., the senior officer of the Medical Department, in point of service, has, says a San Francisco paper, many friends on the Pacific Coast, who would like to see him get the vacant position of Surgeon-General. He will be retired for age, Nov. 14, 1888.

THE Commercial Gazette, referring to the recent marriage at Piqua, O., of Lieut. W. L. Simpson, 3d U. S. Cav., to Miss Marion O. Wood, says: "This loses to Piqua one of its most beautiful and accomplished girls. The Lieutenant and his bride go to Chicago, thence to Michigan."

ADOLPH SUTRO, of tunnel fame, has offered to present each of the 40,000 school children of San Francisco with a tree, to be planted on Nov. 27. Major Gen. Howard has agreed to furnish a tract of land in the Presidio Reservation, where they may be on that day and begin the first general tree planting by the public in California.

THE Washington Critic says: "It is learned that Daniel Carrigan, late chief clerk of the Surgeon-General's Office, who was convicted of defrauding the Government out of considerable sums by fraudulent vouchers, and who was taken Thursday to the Albany Penitentiary to serve a six years' sentence, was one of the holders of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the Louisiana lottery. It seems that while Carrigan was confined in the District Jail he played the religious dodge and attracted the interest of religious people, who vainly endeavored to secure his pardon, and liberally supplied him with money with which to relieve the discomforts of imprisonment. He expended this money in lottery and policy tickets through outside confederates with the result stated."

CAPTAIN W. A. KOBBS, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., on Tuesday, on a short leave.

CAPTAIN H. S. BROWN, 12th U. S. Infantry, lately in New York, is visiting friends at Worcester, Mass.

LIEUTENANT J. J. DOUGHERTY, 11th U. S. Infantry, was a guest at the Planter's Hotel, St. Louis, this week.

MAJOR W. H. GARDNER, Surgeon U. S. A., returned to New York this week and located at the New York Hotel.

MAJOR C. I. WILSON, Paymaster U. S. A., was in New York City this week, quartering at the Grand Hotel.

SECRETARY OF WAR ENDICOTT passed through New York on Tuesday on his way from Boston to Washington.

MISS AMY HEARD, a niece of Gen. B. F. Butler, was married at Washington, Nov. 3, to Mr. Russell Gray, of Boston.

LIEUTENANT A. L. WAGNER, 6th Infantry, now at Fort Douglas, Utah, will shortly join at Fort Leavenworth for duty.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, will leave Fort Snelling, Minn., in a few days, on a two months leave for the benefit of his health.

LIEUTENANT C. C. HEWITT, 19th U. S. Infantry, returned from abroad on Monday, and is due at Fort Clark, Tex., towards the end of November.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON W. P. KENDALL, U. S. A., on leave from Fort McHenry, Nev., was in New York this week with quarters at the Gilsey House.

MRS. GRANT has returned to her residence, 8 East Sixty-fourth street, New York. With her as usual are Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant and their children.

MAJOR JAMES BIDDLE, 6th Cavalry, who was recently relieved from command of Fort Myer, has moved into Washington, and is located at 2023 I St., N. W.

CAPTAIN J. B. GIRARD, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour through France and Italy, has resumed charge of medical matters at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. S. T. HARRIS, U. S. A., has changed base from San Antonio to Fort Clark, and Assistant-Surgeon G. L. Edie, from Fort McIntosh to San Antonio.

THE engagement is announced of Lieut. P. A. Belteus, Jr., 9th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Louise Dewees, of Hagerstown, Md., daughter of the late Maj. F. B. Dewees, U. S. A.

BY mutual transfer this week Lieutenant W. P. Newcomb, 5th U. S. Artillery, remains on duty at Fort Columbus, and Lieutenant J. W. Ruckman at Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

THE family of Capt. L. H. Orleman, U. S. A., retired, left Brooklyn last week for their home at Palmer, Fla. Capt. Orleman will remain in New York for a week or two longer.

CAPTAIN S. A. DAY, 5th U. S. Artillery, will leave Fort Hamilton next week on a visit to friends in Virginia. He did not go West as expected, his brother who was recently injured, being much improved.

CAPTAIN SAMUEL M. MILLS, 5th U. S. Artillery, one of the officers whose accounts as disbursing officer of the Signal Corps were disapproved by the Second Comptroller, has been ordered to Washington in that connection.

THE suit against Gen. Adam Badeau in connection with consular fees, is set down on the calendar for trial in the U. S. District Court on Nov. 10. Counsel for Gen. Badeau claim that the question at issue is simply a point of law.

MRS. FRENCH, formerly Miss Marion Ogilvie, the wife of Lieut. W. E. French, Fort Shaw, M. T., is the happy mother of a fine son. The baby boy will be named Marion Ogilvie, after his mother, who is a namesake of the great revolutionary general.—Kansas City Times.

GENERAL McCOOK, in relieving Lieut. S. W. Groesbeck, 6th Inf., from duty as regimental adjutant, tenders his thanks and expresses full appreciation for the ability and zeal he has displayed in the performance of the duties assigned him. "Lieut. Groesbeck," says the General, "will carry like ability and zeal to his new field of duty (Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Dakota,) where it is hoped promotion and prosperity awaits him."

THE following Army officers are registered at the War Department this week: Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourette; Major John B. Parke, 16th Inf.; Colonel J. F. Head, retired; Major C. B. Throckmorton, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, 22d Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Foster, 20th Inf.; 1st Lieutenant T. C. Davenport, 4th Art.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank West, 6th Cav.; 1st Lt. A. C. Ducat, Jr., 3d Cav., and 2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th Inf.

GEN. WILLIAM S. HARNEY, U. S. A., retired, is visiting friends in Washington. On Thursday he called at the War Department and paid his respects to the Secretary of War, Lieut.-Gen., Adj.-Gen., and other officers of the War Department, all of whom were surprised and pleased to see the distinguished General looking so hale and hearty. Although Gen. Harney has passed his four score years and five he is as erect in stature and active in step as he was twenty years ago. With the single exception of Gen. Pittcairn Morrison, Gen. Harney is to-day the oldest regular army officer now living.

THE Brackett News of October 30, has Fort Clark items as follows:

Chaplain S. M. Merrill and family returned Monday from their visit to Georgia. The youngsters of the post challenged the boys of the town to a game of base ball next week. A farewell reception and banquet is to be given to Colonel and Mrs. W. J. Lyster, at the Post Hall on Thursday evening, October 28. Prominent among those taking an active part in planning this event, in honor of this popular officer, are Maj. S. C. Vedder and Capt. Chas. B. Hall, and we know the evening will be a memorable occasion in the history of social life at this, the finest military post in our country.



ASSISTANT SURGEON F. V. WALKER, U. S. A., arrived in San Antonio this week.

CAPTAIN C. S. SMITH, of the Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., visited Sandy Hook this week.

LIEUTENANT FRANK WEST, 6th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. West, are visiting in Washington.

LIEUTENANT A. C. DUCAT, 3d Cavalry, was to leave Fort Davis, Tex., this week, on a visit North.

MRS. J. E. KING has returned for the winter to her residence, 230 East 17th street, New York City.

GENERAL T. L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. A., registered at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday.

ASSISTANT SURGEON W. P. KENDALL, U. S. A., was married Oct. 27, at Chester, to Miss Lizzie T. Packard.

LIEUTENANT W. N. HUGHES, 13th U. S. Infantry, will join his family at Columbia, Tenn., some time this month.

MAJOR EDWARD COLLINS, 1st U. S. Infantry, visiting at Milton, Mass., has received a two months' extension of leave.

"CAPTAIN JOSEPH LAKE, U. S. Army," is reported as one of the judges at a drumming contest held at New Haven, Conn., Nov. 4.

LIEUTENANT S. D. FREEMAN, 10th U. S. Cavalry, lately visiting at 422 Lamare street, Baltimore, will remain East a few weeks longer.

CAPTAIN E. P. EWEES, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Ewees, en route from Boston to Fort Keogh, visited friends at Fort Leavenworth this week.

COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, U. S. A., and Mrs. Woodruff have returned to Fort Leavenworth from their visit to Raleigh, N. C., and other places.

MRS. E. F. TOWNSEND and the Misses Townsend, wife and daughters of Col. E. F. Townsend, 12th Infantry, are stopping for a few weeks at "Arnold's," No 113 East 14th street.

As a compliment to Gen. John Newton, U. S. A., it has been recommended that the new Hell Gate channel, between Mill Rock and Flood Rock, be named Newton Channel.

LIEUTENANT W. E. FRENCH, 3d U. S. Infantry, on leave in New York City, is to be married, Nov. 18, to Miss Lydia Cantine, the only daughter of Judge Cantine, of Saugerties, N. Y.

LIEUTENANT D. D. JOHNSON, 5th U. S. Artillery, was married, Oct. 27, at St. Louis, Mo., to Miss Ann Victoria Choteau, daughter of Charles P. Choteau. The married couple arrived in New York this week.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 3, the non-commissioned officers, non-commissioned staff and enlisted men stationed at Fort Schuyler, presented Col. A. C. Wildrick with a very handsome field-officer's sword. Ordnance-Sergeant Cusack made the presentation speech, expressing in behalf of himself and comrades all respect and esteem for the Colonel and their regret at losing him as Commanding Officer. The Colonel replied in a heartfelt manner, thanking them for their kind and unsuspected thought of him.

THE President has taken no action as yet upon Gen. Swaim's petition for a reconsideration of the proceedings of the Court-martial in his case. He has not even called for the proceedings in the case. It is thought probable that he will have the Secretary of War prepare a special report covering the legal points involved. General Swaim, and his attorneys, Messrs. Shellenberger and Wilson, are said to be sanguine of favorable action. In view of General Swaim's frequent visits to the Adjt.-General it is surmised he is receiving encouragement in that quarter.

THE Omaha *Excelsior*, of Oct. 30, says:

Band concerts occur on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Mrs. Gen. Wheaton is expecting her mother and sister early in November. Clayton Sarson, the only child of Lieut. and Mrs. Sarson, celebrated his third birthday on Tuesday with a children's party. "When this cruel court is over" sigh the afflicted members of a general court martial that has been sitting at Fort Omaha since July last.

THE Vancouver *Independent* of Oct. 28 says:

Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., is in command at Fort Canby. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Inf., has been dangerously sick during the week, but is recovering. Asst. Surgeon E. B. Moseley sails on Friday for San Francisco. Gen. E. S. Bragg, wife and daughter, of Wisconsin, have left Vancouver Barracks for home. Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., will start next week with his wife, to join at Fort Robinson. A note from Theo. J. Eckerson, Major U. S. A. retired, states that his return to Oregon to reside has been delayed by sickness in his family, and will be delayed until next spring.

CHIEF ENGINEER S. D. HIBBERT, U. S. N., re-joined at Norfolk, Va., this week.

COMMODORE L. C. SARTORI, U. S. Navy, registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS V. C. B. MEANS and B. C. BRYAN, U. S. N., were recent visitors to San Francisco.

LIEUTENANT G. BLOCKLINGER, U. S. N., and bride arrived in Washington this week, and will soon leave for Sitka.

PAY INSPECTOR J. H. STEVENSON, U. S. N., and Mrs. Stevenson, were at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, on Thursday.

COLONEL W. B. REMEX, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, visited his brother Capt. G. C. Remy, U. S. N., this week, at Norfolk, Va.

CAPTAIN M. C. GOODRELL, U. S. M. C., so well known in Washington, through long and arduous duty "at the Gate," is now stationed at Portsmouth, N. H.

MISS ELIZABETH PAUL SHIPPEN, daughter of Medical Director Edward Shippen, U. S. N., was married at Philadelphia, Nov. 4, to Mr. Chas. Wheeler Barnes of New York.

REAR ADMIRAL EARL ENGLISH, U. S. N., has recently bought a handsome brick residence on Iowa Circle, near Twelfth and P streets, Washington, D. C., paying Mr. John F. Waggaman \$9,000 for it.

LIEUTENANT R. H. McLEAN, U. S. N., reported for duty at the Ordnance Bureau, Washington, on Monday.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR SOMERSET ROBINSON, U. S. N., lately from the Pacific Coast, is at Willard's, Washington.

GEO. BROWN, Jr., son of Capt. Brown, U. S. N., of the Norfolk Navy-yard, who was dangerously ill with the typhoid fever, is improving and thought to be safely over the crisis.

LIEUTENANT R. H. McLEAN, U. S. N., has been ordered to duty in the Bureau of Ordnance, and reported on Monday last. Lieut. McLean's last cruise was on the *Suatawa*, and his ability as an officer is highly spoken of.

ENSON C. S. WILLIAMS, U. S. N., has been condemned by medical survey and placed on sick leave. He has been on Coast Survey duty for some time. Mr. Williams is an appointee from Ohio, and is a recent graduate, having entered the Academy in September, 1880.

THE inmates of the Naval Asylum are to be congratulated that such an excellent Governor as Commodore Gherardi has been succeeded by one so worthy of like praise. Captain J. S. Skerrett's appointment to that institution is a case in point of the "right man in the right place."

THE latest addition to the already large number of naval property owners in the District of Columbia was made last week by the purchase of Chief Justice Harlan's fine residence by Commodore D. B. Harmony, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks. The Commodore will assume possession at once.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. W. WATSON, U. S. N., since November, 1884, on duty as Navigation Officer at the Norfolk Navy-yard, has recently been ordered to instruction in ordnance at the Washington Ordnance Yard. It is possible that this course of instruction is the preliminary to executive duty afloat.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW DUNLAP, Jr., U. S. N., is receiving the congratulations of his hosts of friends on his recent return from a full three years' tour of duty on the Brazil station. The lieutenant's orders to the *Lancaster* bears date of June 30, 1883, so his measure is "heaping-full, pressed down and running over" of sea service.

LIEUTENANT W. F. HALSEY, U. S. N., is on duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, Beaver Street, New York. His last cruise was on the *Iroquois*, South Pacific Station, and his present duty dates from June 2, 1885. Lieut. Halsey lives in Elizabeth, N. J., and will probably remain on his present duty for some time to come.

CAPT. ALBERT KAUTZ, Medical Inspector Somerset Robinson, Lieutenant Ridgely Hunt, Assistant Paymaster Livingston Hunt, Rear Admiral William Rogers Taylor, Lieutenants W. Swift, A. C. Dillingham and F. H. Tyler, Paymaster George A. Lyon, Assistant Paymaster John A. Mudd, Ensign F. R. Brainard and Lieut. A. Marx registered at the Navy Department during the week.

ENSON H. McCL. P. HUSE, U. S. N., who has been detached from duty at the Naval Ordnance Proving Ground, and ordered to the Naval Academy, has developed more than the average ability in connection with guns and gunnery, and, notwithstanding the fact that he is still a young man, his acquisitions will render him a value to the Academy not to be measured by birthdays. Not a few of his seniors wish that they were young, too.

IN an interesting article on "The Literary Movement in New York," in *Harper's Magazine* for the present month, written by Geo. P. Lathrop, the late James K. Paulding is spoken of as "Essayist, rhymist, novelist, and Secretary of the Navy." It was he who joined Irving in the composition of "Salmagundi." Mr. Paulding was appointed Secretary of the Navy by Martin Van Buren July 1, 1838, and was succeeded by Hon. Geo. E. Badger.

LIEUT. T. S. PHELPS, U. S. N., is looking forward with much interest to the time when the *Hartford*, to which he is attached, shall go to the Mare Island Navy-yard. Lt. Phelps is well known in and about San Francisco, and his mining and other speculations are still talked of in that section. The father of the lieutenant, Rear Adm. T. S. Phelps, U. S. N., retired, and Mrs. Phelps are still on leave in Europe. The admiral's address is care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

LIEUTENANT W. S. HOGG, U. S. N., son of the Chief Clerk, Navy Department, has recently passed a successful examination for promotion to his present rank, and his "Gunboat Commission" has been given him, by virtue of which he can draw the pay of his promoted grade and can afford to wait patiently while the "sure-enough" commission awaits the "advice and consent of the Senate" the coming session. Lieut. Hogg is at present attached to the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, recently arrived at Washington.

THE marriage of Lieut. Ridgely Hunt, U. S. Navy, to Miss Virginia D. Kearney, step-daughter of Rear Admiral Uphur, U. S. N., took place at the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 3. The Admiral gave away the bride. It was a notable occasion and the Services were largely represented. Mr. Thomas Hunt, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Messrs. Livingstone Hunt, Guillard Hunt, Lieut. Mudd, Henry Murray, Gherardi Davis and Arthur Goldsborough. The bridesmaids were Miss Hunt, sister of the groom; Miss Rose Gouverneur, who is a great grand-daughter of President Monroe; Miss Victoria Emory, Miss Mollie West, Miss Augur, daughter of Gen. Augur, and Miss Porter, daughter of Admiral Porter. The bridesmaids were tastefully dressed in white silk muslin. The bride wore a full court train dress of heavy white satin, and a long tulle veil. Mrs. Uphur, the mother of the bride, wore a silver gray satin. Rev. Dr. Elliott performed the ceremony. A reception at the residence of Admiral Uphur followed the marriage. Only the most intimate friends and relations of the two families were invited to the reception.

COMMANDER C. E. CLARK, U. S. N., lately visiting in Cheyenne, has arrived in the East.

LIEUTENANT ADOLPH MARIX, U. S. N., arrived in New York from England on Monday.

VISCOUNT RANDAL T. M. BERKELEY DURSLEY, a lieutenant in the British Navy, arrived in New York on Monday.

MAJOR A. E. BATES, U. S. A., and Commander H. F. Picking, U. S. N., were recent guests at the West, Minneapolis.

LIEUTENANT CARROLL MERCER, U. S. Marine Corps, was in Washington this week on leave from the Naval Academy.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD, U. S. N., returned to Norfolk, Va., early in the week from a visit to Washington.

BOATSWAIN W. H. FRARY, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va., and is at present quite unfit for duty.

ADMIRAL PORTER, U. S. N., and family registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday en route from Newport to Washington.

LIEUTENANT W. P. CONWAY, U. S. N., lately at Owensboro, Ky., was in Philadelphia this week with quarters at the Continental Hotel.

LIEUTENANT G. M. STONEY, U. S. N., and his officers were banqueted by the Cosmos Club of San Francisco, on the evening of Oct. 30.

REAR ADMIRAL AND MRS. BALDWIN will spend the winter at 590 Fifth Avenue, New York City, of which residence they have taken a lease for several years.

LIEUTENANT W. G. ROSS, U. S. R. M., contributes to "Harper's Magazine" for November an illustrated article on "Our Coast Guard," (The U. S. Revenue Cutter Service.)

PROFESSOR J. FLEMING WHITE, the expert in the Chemical Department at the Torpedo Station, has accepted the position of chemist at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Chemical Works.

MR. HILGARD, the former Superintendent of the Coast Survey, is much improved in health, though still feeble. He and Mrs. Hilgard have returned to Washington from the sea-coast.

A BRILLIANT society event at Erie, Pa., was the marriage, Oct. 29, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Lieut. Corwin P. Rees, U. S. Navy, to Miss Louise Merrill. There was a large number of friends present, including most of the officers of the *Michigan*, to which Lieut. Rees is attached.

ENSIGN FRANCIS R. WALL, U. S. N., arrived in New Orleans a few days ago and took charge of the branch Hydrographic Office there. Ensign Wall is a native of Louisiana, his home being in Clinton, and has numerous friends and acquaintances in New Orleans, who have given him a hearty welcome.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEO. R. JOHNSON, U. S. N., late Fleet Engineer of the South Atlantic Station, has reported his return home, having been detached from the flag ship *Lancaster* on Sept. 15. Mr. Johnson was ordered to the *Lancaster* in September, 1884. He is the father of Mrs. W. B. Boggs, whose husband, Asst. Engr. Boggs, died at Guayaquil last summer while en route to join the *Adams*.

THE marriage of Lieut. L. L. Reamey, U. S. Navy, to Miss Brewster, to take place in New York on Wednesday next, Nov. 10, is expected to be a brilliant affair. There will be six bridesmaids and six groomsmen—Naval officers. A reception to intimate friends will be held at the house of the bride's parents, 214 East Sixty-fourth street. After an extended wedding tour Lt. and Mrs. Reamey will reside in Washington.

As showing the remarkable additions to the ranks of the Benedicts in the Navy this fall, a recent paragraph states that at a boarding house in Annapolis, Md., no less than five brides have been registered since the opening of the Naval Academy on Oct. 1, all of whose husbands put "U. S. N." after their names. Verily, even these piping times of peace are not without their engagements and their unconditional surrenders.

LIEUTENANT H. W. SCHAEFER, U. S. N., who has been ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory, made a full cruise on the Asiatic Station, and returned on the *Trenton*. He is located with Mrs. Schaefer, formerly Miss Lily Davis, of Georgetown, at 3,303 O street, West Washington, D. C. Mrs. Schaefer is a relative of the well-known Pickrell family of Georgetown, her cousin being Asst. Engr. James M. Pickrell, U. S. N., now putting in a three years' cruise on the *Vandalia*.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Norfolk *Landmark* recalls the days of the Portsmouth Military Academy, forty years ago, and some of the cadets as follows: "Alexander Cassell is a sailmaker on the retired list of the U. S. N.; James C. Council is a resident of Virginia; Stephen D. Hibbert is a Chief Engineer, U. S. N., and at present in charge of the Steam Engineering Department of the Gosport Navy-yard; Samuel B. McKenney is a son of Chaplain McKenney, of the Navy. He resided in Princess Anne County, we believe, and is a minister of the Gospel."

# RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL BENNETT A. CLEMENTS, major and surgeon, U. S. A., died Nov. 1, at his post of duty, the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. He was born in the District of Columbia in 1831, and was appointed an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Nov. 4, 1856. On Feb. 27, 1863, he was promoted surgeon with the rank of major. During the war Dr. Clements rendered efficient and meritorious services in various responsible positions, for which he received the brevet of lieutenant colonel March 13, 1865. He was an estimable officer, and his death will cause sincere sorrow to a large circle of friends. The Kansas City *Times* referring to the



event says: "His death was entirely unexpected, and what makes it more and is the absence of Mrs. Clements in New York, where she has been visiting her daughter Mrs. Lawrence. No arrangements for the disposition of the remains have yet been made, but it is probable that they will be laid to rest at the National Cemetery near here.

THE Loyal Legion of California, referring to the late Major Richard Henry Pond, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry, says: "Gifted with an excellent memory, and being a great reader, he was more than ordinarily brilliant in conversation; full of anecdote, and always cheerful, he was a most welcome guest, and a companion always sought for; never depressed by business troubles, he invariably looked at the brightest side of everything, and when his own affairs looked darkest, he always had a cheering word for a friend. He was the true gentleman and soldier; a devoted husband and father; a sincere and lasting friend."

THE New York Commandery, Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late P. A. Paymaster Gilbert A. Robertson, U. S. Navy, says: "Mr. Robertson was a man of high culture, of refined tastes, and of many accomplishments. He was a good man, a reliable friend, and admirable in all the family relations. His kind heart, his generous disposition, his benevolent soul, and his possession of every quality that naturally endears one man to his fellows, made him a host of friends in every direction, very many of whom will long and deeply grieve his loss."

CIVIL ENGINEER B. F. CHANDLER, U. S. N., retired, died at Ouset, Mass., Oct. 31, 1886, of apoplexy. He was seventy years old, and leaves a widow and two sons. Mr. Chandler entered the Navy July 7, 1852, and served with great efficiency at some of the principal Navy-yards. He was placed on the retired list Oct. 15, 1881.

THE funeral of the late Medical Director George Meulshy, U. S. Navy, took place at Washington on Monday, and was largely attended by old friends and comrades. The remains were interred in the Rock Creek Cemetery.

Mrs. ANNE LEMOND CRAWFORD, widow of Robert Crawford, one of Cincinnati's most successful pioneer business men, died October 30, in the ninetyeth year of her age. Mrs. Crawford was the daughter of Col. William Lemond, a noted soldier of the Revolution.

DR. EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM, a son of the late Bishop Whittingham, of Baltimore, died at his home in Milburn, N. J., Oct. 26. He was appointed an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, April 16, 1862, and resigned Nov. 12, 1863.

MR. JAMES MARTIN, formerly mate, U. S. N., died in Brooklyn, Nov. 1. He was appointed mate July 5, 1863, and resigned in September, 1864.

LIEUT. GENERAL VON WICHMAUR, commander of the 6th Corps, German Army, died at Breslau last week.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### CAPTURE OF MANGUS AND HIS PARTY.

ON Oct. 20 Capt. C. L. Cooper, Troop H, 10th Cav., came into Fort Apache with Mangus and his band, having captured them about 3 o'clock the day before in the White Mountains, after a chase of 15 miles. They had with them 30 mules and a number of ponies. The mules were stolen from Britton Davis's rancho at Corralitas, Mexico, and will no doubt be returned to their owner.

Capt. C. L. Cooper, with 20 men of his Troop, H; Capt. P. L. Lee, with his Troop, G; Lieut. C. G. Ayres, in command of Troop M; Lieut. Leighton Finley, with 20 men of Troop C, all of 10th Cav., and Lieut. W. H. Smith, with Indian scouts, were ordered out in different directions to capture or kill these renegade Indians. We are all delighted with his capture, as Mangus has been a thorn in the side of the authorities, being a dangerous foe; one to be greatly dreaded by the lonely traveller or ranchmen.

This capture leaves but the small party that escaped from Geronimo's band when they were captured by Lieut. Gatewood, and to all intents and purposes ends the hostilities of the Apache Indians, known as the Chiricahuas. Gen. Miles has been notified that these Indians were proceeding north towards the Black Range, and with his knowledge of their habit of movement had foreseen that they would come near to Apache, they not knowing that the other Chiricahuas had been sent to Florida, and gave orders to his troops with the above mentioned result. The rogue, Mangus, says that he did not know that the stolen mules belonged to Lieutenant Davis, who, prior to his resignation, was a good friend to these Indians: he also says that he was ignorant of the removal of the Chiricahuas from the Apache reservation. Beyond a doubt it is to the latter fact that we owe the capture of these Indians, as the presumption is that he came this way to communicate with other members of his tribe whom he expected to meet here. It is a well known fact that as long as the Indians now in Florida remained here, they aided the renegades whenever the latter visited the vicinity of Fort Apache. This, of course, enabled the marauders to keep up their incessant raiding, as they knew the location of the troops, etc.

Gen. Miles has been a benefactor to Arizona and New Mexico, and it is a marvellous thing that in the United States there should be any one to censure in any way one who has certainly accomplished, (flushed) that which he was set to do. "Truth is mighty and will prevail," and in the time to come Gen. Miles

will be known as the man who swept from two Territories a murderous, thieving gang—in a soldierly way.

R. T. B.

(From the Reading, Pa., Times.)

#### CASTING A GREAT GUN.

A PRINCIPAL part of the heavy rifle cannon now being constructed by the Scott Foundry of the Reading Iron Works for the American Standard Ordnance Company of New York, was successfully cast, for which 40,000 pounds of iron was required.

This is the first occasion, it is believed, where private enterprise has undertaken to manufacture expensive ordnance for the Government and test it entirely at private cost, relying confidently upon the success of the trial gun, which it is expected will prove capable of delivering 18,000 pounds of projectiles and consuming 9,000 pounds of gunpowder in one hour's practice of consecutive firing. During the past few years it has been demonstrated that guns made of the strongest material are not the least liable to burst, and that it is not the pressure of the powder alone that has to be provided for, but another almost irresistible force, namely, that resulting from unequal heating of the gun or heating in one part in advance of another and colder part is the cause of the mischief.

In the construction of this gun provision is made to permit the unequal expansion which cannot be restrained to allow it to have its way without derangement of other parts of the gun, and practical experiments have shown that by the reduction of the frictional resistance to the projectile passing out of the gun a large percentage of projectile force remains stored up in the shot, which diminishes the rate of strain, with a tendency to burst the gun, which has heretofore not passed out of the gun with the projectile. This percentage is found to be so large that it is known that one of the guns made upon this new plan can be fired from five to ten times, while a gun rifled and shot in the ordinary manner could only be fired once with safety.

The excellent facilities of the Scott Foundry make it practical and probable that the demand for rifle cannon of large calibre for the National defence may be supplied with great rapidity, and all their anticipations being realized, the people of Reading may congratulate themselves upon the inauguration of so important an enterprise in our city. Further consideration of this subject will appear in our columns.

#### PRESENTING THE FARRAGUT MEDAL.

THE presentation of the Farragut medal to the naval apprentice most distinguished for skill in duties of a man-of-war's-man was made by Commander Schley, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, on board the *Portsmouth* in New York harbor, Nov. 2, in the presence of all the officers and boys from the *Jamestown* and *Saratoga*, which ships were lying near by. This medal is awarded under conditions similar to those pertaining to the Bailey medal. Medals are not intended as an incentive to good conduct and faithful service. Each apprentice is a competitor, as the Commanding Officer of each training ship is authorized to select from his crew the boy, who, at the end of a cruise, has most distinguished himself, to undergo a final examination before a board of officers in competition for the prize. The Bailey medal is presented in the spring, after the return of the winter cruise to the West Indies, and the Farragut medal, at the end of the summer cruise across the Atlantic.

This year's Farragut Medal, which is provided by act of Congress, goes to Naval Apprentice Andrew J. Stines, a bright and handsome boy from the *Portsmouth*. He had as his competitor in the final examination Henry A. Eilers, first class apprentice. The former was credited with total marks of 398 out of 550, and the latter 385.

Comdr. Schley after describing the purpose of the presentation said: "The presentation of this medal does not merely mean that Naval Apprentice Stines has won the honor of its possession, but it means that there has been general advance all along the lines. To all who have competed for this medal, knowledge has been spread and experience has been gained. This means good to the Navy and to the country it serves. In behalf of the Secretary of the Navy I have to congratulate Naval Apprentices Stines and Eilers, and are pleased to assure them that the Department will permit them to select any ship of the general service in which they may prefer to serve. It only remains for me to attach the medal to the breast of him who has so honorably won it, and to express the confidence that he will as gracefully wear it."

#### SUGAR IN CEMENT.

THE letter respecting the use of sugar in cement and mortar, which appeared in the *London Times*, and which was noticed by us, has given rise to some further correspondence. Surgeon-General W. Robert Cornish has written to say that the Indian practice of mixing "jaggery," or unrefined sugar, with mortar in certain proportions, is very ancient. In the latter part of the last century a wall was erected as a fortification to the settlement of Madras, and remained until it was ordered to be removed in 1859. The task proved exceedingly difficult, and the separation of the bricks from the mortar was impracticable. Afterwards the original specification for the wall came to light, and it was found that it required that the mortar should include a certain proportion of "jaggery" mixed with shell, lime and river sand. A copy of the document was published in the *Madras Mail* in 1873. The same writer states that the polished chunam walls, for which Madras is famous, are prepared with cement made with unrefined sugar. Another correspondent, Mr. Nathaniel Stevenson, testifies to the beneficial effect of adding an ounce of sugar to each half-pint of water in mixing plaster-of-paris for models. A third writer mentions the use of "goor," a coarse sugar, as an ingredient of mortar in India. Masonry cemented with this material requires to be blasted before it can be destroyed.

Of this the *Engineering News* says: "We have heard of a certain kind of 'Sugar' being used to bind corrupt officials to an unlawful bargain in connection with some of our great engineering works; but this latest application of the saccharine product is new to us and we give it for what it is worth."

#### SECRETARY WHITNEY AND REPORTERS.

SECRETARY WHITNEY has a knack for getting along well with the newspaper people. In Washington he is a favorite with the correspondents because he always has something for them, whether it is the information they are seeking or not. In a recent chat he told how he got his first cue as to the best manner of treating newspaper men. Said he: "When I went into the Corporation Counsel's office, I was quite green as to the methods of reporters. They all came in to see me, of course, on the day I was installed in office. I talked with them and did my best to give them such information as they wanted. That afternoon one of them came back to see me and I shall never forget the service he rendered me in the talk I had with him. He was an old and experienced reporter and he said to me: 'Mr. Whitner, I have conceived a liking for you from the manner in which you received us this morning. As an old reporter I have come back to tell you that you can always get along with us by treating us like human beings. We are mostly poor men who are reporters, and are space men. If we get an item we get paid for it. If we get no items, we get no pay. We live on items. It is possible for a man in your position always to have something for the press, and although we may come to you for one thing which you may not be willing to give us, yet if you give us something else that will make space, it will be just as well and you will find that every man of us will treat you right.' I told him that I was much obliged for his counsel, for it appeared to me philosophical and correct. By following his advice I have always got along well with the newspaper men."—N. Y. Tribune.

#### THE COAST SURVEY.

THE *News Letter* of Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y., of Oct. 30, says:

The U. S. S. *Arago* is in our harbor. W. J. Sears, U. S. N., is in command, Ensign Roger Wells, U. S. N., Ensign A. R. Hasson, U. S. N., and 16 men. They are engaged in the survey of the coast of L. I. The intention is to publish a new chart soon. This chart will be calculated to be absolutely correct geographically and mathematically speaking. The *Arago* is engaged in surveying that part of the coast lying between Oak Neck Point and the bluff opposite Stony Brook; said bluff is in the town of Smithtown. Soundings are taken in a steam launch, from given points from one mile to one and a half miles from the shore toward the middle of the Sound. Soundings are taken about 250 metres apart, making the forthcoming chart of great practical value to coasters coming in or going out of the different harbors. Three ships are employed in this great survey in its different departments. The *Arago* has been lying at Northport, for the foregoing month or six weeks and from thence came to this place. This vessel was originally built for the late Horace Greeley, which is a fact of some interest in regard to her. The officers in charge are regular commissioned officers of the U. S. Navy detailed for this work. Mr. Sears says the coast lines have changed materially since the old survey of 1830 and 1850, and showed the necessity of a new survey for the safety of vessels doing business on this coast. He is a gentleman of the true type, and received your correspondent and such others as called upon him in a hospitable manner, and showed the different calculations and observations that go to make up and complete the work in hand.

The *News Letter* also says the Sunday School Association, which was held in the M. E. Church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, was a success in spite of bad weather. On Tuesday evening the meeting was addressed by Rev. Cleveland, of Northport, and Rev. Lowry, of Port Jefferson. The order of the evening was enlivened by song, by four colored gentlemen of the U. S. S. *Arago*, who by the courtesy of the gentleman in charge, Mr. W. J. Sears, were allowed to entertain the audience with some old time negro camp meeting songs which were appreciated.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Virginia Campaign of Gen. Pope in 1862 is Volume II. of the papers read before the Military Historical Society of Massachusetts in 1876, 1877 and 1880, printed by the Society and published by Ticknor and Co., Boston. Four years intervene between its appearance and that of the previous volume published in 1881. Most of the papers were written before the case of Gen. Porter was reconsidered by a Board of Officers, but we have one most interesting paper on which Mr. Jno. C. Ropes reviews the proceedings before that court and most sharply criticizes Mr. Choate for his conduct of the case on Gen. Porter's behalf though he entirely concurs in the vindication of the character of Gen. Porter by the Board. Of the "valiant and able defence" of Major Gardiner and Gen. Schofield's report, Mr. Ropes says: "With an unpopular cause to maintain, with three experienced and able practicing lawyers, all exercising their combined wit upon his positions and arguments, he held his own, like a good soldier, and like a good lawyer. And a pretty strong case he made of it too. Whenever the other side overshoot the mark they had to pay for it. Whenever the facts seemed to bear out the Government theory they were ably marshalled for that end. The report is characteristic of Gen. Schofield, who undoubtedly drew it up. It is very clear and strong in what is called 'power of statement.' In conclusion it is, to my mind, convincing, so far certainly as its conclusions are concerned; but there are several passages in it where the views of the petitioner are, perhaps, adopted rather too fully." There are two other papers in the volume by Mr. Ropes, two by Gen. Stephen M. Weld; some from each of the following gentlemen: Gen. C. Quincy, Col. Chas. P. Horton, Gen. Chas. F. Walcott, Col. Wm. Allan, Col. Franklin Haven, Jr., Col. Theo. Lyman, Col. Thos. L. Livermore. A general map, a map of Central Virginia, five maps of the battles of Second Bull Run, and two of Chantilly, accompany the volume.

The biography of Lincoln by Colonel Hay and Mr. Nicolay, to which we have before alluded, takes its place as the leading articles in the current number of the *Century*, this first installment treating of "Lincoln as Pioneer." The illustrations are numerous, and the subjects of absorbing interest, not only to those contemporary with the events described but to the generation which has grown up since Lincoln died. With the Gettysburg papers is printed an anonymous narrative of Hooker's appointment and removal, which has considerable interest as a study of human nature in Lincoln's Cabinet.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Major Thos. H. Handbury, C. E., ordered in addition to his present duties to relieve Maj. Wm. H. H. Benyard at Chicago, who is ordered to San Francisco, relieving Col. Geo. H. Mendell.



# THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Oct. 28, 1886.

Publishes a proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Oct. 11, directing that the military reservation of Fort Halleck, Nevada, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 15, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, Oct. 16, 1886.

In accordance with instructions from the Lieut. General Commanding the Army, Par. 2, G. O. 14, c. s., is revoked. (G. O. 14 detailed Capt. Darling, 1st Artillery, Inspector of Rifle Practice.)

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

The Insp. Gen., Dept. Dakota, will proceed, on inspection service, to Forts Sully, Bennett, Randall, and Meade, D. T.; and Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dakota).

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. G., will inspect C. C. and G. Equip., and Q. M. stores at Jeffersonville, for which Capt. Addison Barrett, M. S. K., is responsible (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.).

Post Q. M. Sergt. George Adams will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.).

The journey from Tucson to Fort Bowie, A. T., performed by Capt. A. E. Miltimore, A. Q. M., is approved (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

### Pay Department.

The troops will be paid, to include muster of Oct. 31, as follows: At Fort Leavenworth, by Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, D. P. M. G. At the Cav. Recruiting Depot and Ord. Powder Depot at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Gibson, Sill and Reno, and Camp on Chillicothe Creek, I. T., by Major G. W. Candee, Paymr. At Forts Leavenworth, Riley and Hays, by Major Alexander Sharp, Paymr. At Forts Supply, I. T., and Elliot, Texas; Fort Lyon, Cantonment on the Uncompaghe and Fort Lewis, Colo., by Major J. P. Baker, Paymr. (S. O. 121, Oct. 26, Dept. Mo.). Leave for seven days is granted Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Fort Keogh (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dakota).

The journey from Whipple Barracks, A. T., to Forts Wingate and Union, N. M., performed by Major G. E. Glenn, Paymr., is approved (S. O. 106, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

Major Joseph W. Wham, Paymr., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., not later than Nov. 2, on public business (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. Atlantic).

The leave for seven days granted to Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., is extended two days (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.).

The troops in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Oct. 31, as follows: By Major G. E. Glenn, at Whipple Barracks, Forts Mojave and Verde, A. T., and Fort Wingate, N. M., including general service clerks, messengers and detachments at Dept. H. Q. By Major F. M. Cox, at Forts Apache, Thomas and Grant, and San Carlos, A. T. By Major W. M. Maynard, at Forts Marcy, Union and Stanton, N. M. By Major G. F. Robinson, at Fort Bliss, Texas, Forts Bayard and Seiden, N. M. By Major G. R. Smith, at Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell and McDowell, A. T. (S. O. 108, Oct. 72, D. Arizona).

In order to enable Capt. L. S. Tesson, Asst. Surg., to comply with Par. 9, S. O. 224, c. s., H. Q. A., Par. 1, S. O. 107, c. s., D. Ariz., is revoked, and he is relieved from temporary duty in this Dept. (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. C. C. Barrows, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as post surgeon, Whipple Barracks, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. P. R. Egan, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty as post surgeon, Fort Bowie, and will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Texas, for duty (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.).

### Medical Department.

Major Joseph P. Wright, Surg., relieved from duty in Dept. of Texas, and ordered to Dept. of Missouri, as attending surgeon at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison. Major Wm. H. Forwood, surgeon, is relieved from duty as attending surgeon at Headquarters, Division Missouri, and as examiner of recruits at Chicago, Ill., and assigned to duty in Dept. of Dakota. Major Van Buren Hubbard, surgeon, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Ariz., and assigned to duty at H. Q., Div. of Missouri, as a relief to Major Forwood (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

Sick leave for four months is granted Capt. Harry O. Perley, Asst. Surg. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.). The leave granted to 1st Lieut. C. N. B. Macauley, Asst. Surg., is extended ten days (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.).

Major Richard S. Vickery, Surg., will inspect Q. M. stores at the Army and Navy Gen. Hospital, Hot Springs, for which Capt. Charles H. Ingalls is responsible (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. L. S. Tesson will proceed to Fort Davis, and report for further orders (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. R. P. Finlay is relieved from duty at Fort Mojave, and will proceed to Fort Bowie, A. T., for duty (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.).

The C. O., Jackson Barracks, La., is authorized to employ, temporarily, a local physician by the visit (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. Atlantic).

Capt. Henry S. Turrill, Asst. Surg., is transferred from the Dept. of the Platte to the Dept. of the Columbia for duty (S. O., Oct. 29, H. Q. A.).

Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood will proceed to Albuquerque, thence to Fort Bowie, and carry out the verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr. (S. O. 106, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

A. A. Surg. Wallace E. Sabin is relieved from duty at Fort Meade, and will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., and report for duty (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dakota).

Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Columbia, and will report in person at Div. H. Q., for assignment to duty (S. O. 87, Oct. 16, Div. Pacific).

1st Lieut. F. J. Ives, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty as Medical Officer with Co. K, 16th Inf., and the In-

dian prisoners, under orders for Fort Pickens (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Texas).

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

Capt. Frederick A. Hinman, C. E., will proceed to Suffolk, Va., and such other points on the Nansemond River, Va., as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.).

Capt. Carl F. Palfrey, C. E., will proceed to Charlotte, Great Sodus Bay and Little Sodus Bay, N. Y., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.).

Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, C. E., will proceed to Evansville, Ind., to Paducah, Mayville, Ky., and to Coolidge, O., and such other points on the Big Hocking River as may be necessary, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craighill, C. E., will proceed to Havre de Grace, Md., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. John W. Barlow, C. E., will proceed to Fletcher's Shoals and Nelson's Eddy on the Clinch River, and other obstructions in their vicinity, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to St. George's River from Warren to Thomaston, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 163, Oct. 30, C. E.).

Major Jared A. Smith, C. E., will proceed to Bar Harbor, Me., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.).

Major James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Louisa, Ky., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.).

Capt. Daniel W. Lockwood, C. E., will proceed to the harbor of Muskegon, Mich., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 162, Oct. 29, C. E.).

Lieut. Colonel George H. Elliot, C. E., will proceed to Watch Hill, New Bedford, Taunton, Vineyard Haven and Wood's Holl (S. O. 160, Nov. 3, C. E.).

Major L. Cooper Overman, C. E., will proceed to Sandusky Harbor and the mouth of the Chagrin River, O., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 165, No. 2, C. E.).

Lieut. Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., will proceed to Trenton and Sea Isle City, N. J., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.).

Capt. Clinton B. Sears, C. E., will proceed to Jamestown, Dak., thence down the valley of the James River to its mouth, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.).

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Pease River and Caloosahatchie River, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 161, Oct. 28, C. E.).

Ordnance Sergt. Cornelius Kelley, on duty at Fort Leavenworth for the past eighteen years, has asked to be retired from active service. Sergt. Kelley has plenty of this world's goods and will enjoy the rest of his days in Leavenworth, where he has a comfortable home.—Kansas City Times.

Ord. Sergt. Wm. Hoffman, retired, Nov. 1, enlisted in 1864, and was appointed Ord. Sergt. in 1870. He participated with Bat. L, 3d Artillery, in 49 engagements.

1st Lieut. J. Walker Benét, O. D., will report to the C. O., National Armory, for duty (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Almon L. Varney, O. D., will inspect hospital property at Rock Island Arsenal, for which A. A. Surg. W. W. Grant, is responsible (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, O. D., will proceed to the U. S. proving ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on public business (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

## Signal Corps.

2d Lieut. Wm. D. Wright, Signal Corps, is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

2d Lieut. Joseph E. Maxfield, Sig. C., is ordered to proceed from Washington to New London, Ct., and thence to Point Judith and Block Island, R. I., under instructions from Chief Signal Officer, and then rejoin station (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.).

## THE LINE.

### Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending October 30, 1886:

Bat. H, 5th Art., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Bat. L, 5th Art., to Fort Columbus, N. Y.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

### 1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Carter, Mont.; A and C, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; F, H, and L, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

Major George G. Hunt is relieved from duty at Fort Ellis and will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., and take station (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.).

2d Lieut. J. B. Aleshire is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.).

### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqrs., B, E, F, G, and I, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Barracks, Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; J, Ft. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho; M, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Troop M will, Oct. 21, march to Fort Bidwell, Cal., and take station (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Henry C. La Pointe and a detachment of eight men of Troop M will be retained at Fort Klamath until arrival of infantry company (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.).

1st Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, R. Q. M., will inspect subsistence stores and property at Fort Coeur d'Alene, for which 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson is accountable (S. O. 185, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.).

Lieut.-Col. John Green will inspect C. and G. E., Q. M. stores, and O. and O. stores at Boise Barracks, for which 1st Lieut. Thomas J. Lewis is accountable (S. O. 185, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.).

### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqrs., C, P, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rice, Tex.; H, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T. and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. A. C. Ducat, Jr., Fort Davis (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.).

Leave for four months, to take effect Dec. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, R. Q. M. (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Joseph C. Byrd, Troop M (S. O. 167, Nov. 1, Div. M.).

### 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqrs., B, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A and M, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; L, Ft. Union, N. M.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Benson is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 88, Oct. 19, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. A. M. Patch, R. Q. M., is relieved as a member, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Erwin, Adj., as the J.-A. of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Fred Wheeler is detailed J.-A., and 2d Lieut. F. B. Fowler a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Huachuca (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqrs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D, E, and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William Baird, Adj., with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 87, Oct. 16, Div. P.).

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., from Albuquerque to Whipple Barracks, Oct. 21, is confirmed as necessary to the public service (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. Elton F. Wilcox is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier-General commanding (G. O. 18, Oct. 23, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, A. D. C., will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and thence to the San Antonio River to investigate Indian matters (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.).

### 7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqrs., B, C, D, G, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

Troops B and D, Fort Meade, D. T., are authorized to extend their regular target practice to Oct. 31, 1886, to make up for time lost in changing station (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.).

### 8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqrs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Camp Del Rio, Tex.; E, F, G, K, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

1st Lieut. John Guest will be relieved from duty with Troop I at Fort Ringgold, and will join his troop at Fort Brown (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.).

2d Lieut. De Rosey C. Cabell is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.).

The extension of leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. John A. Johnston is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about Nov. 15, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. William F. Flynn, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 168, Nov. 3, Div. M.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Michael H. O'Brien, Troop L (S. O. 166, Oct. 29, Div. M.).

### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqrs., D, and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; E, Ft. Washburn, Neb.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey will return to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 141, Oct. 23, D. Platte.).

1st Lieut. Walter L. Finley will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report for duty (S. O. 141, Oct. 23, D. Platte.).

The following are detailed to be present at the Indian Agencies named to witness issue of annuity goods: 1st Lieut. Robt. T. Emmet, Rosebud Agency, D. T.; 2d Lieut. Philip A. Bettens, Pine Ridge Agency, D. T. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.).

### 10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Hdqrs., E, K, and L, Ft. Grant, A. T.; H, Whipple Bks., A. T.; A and M, Ft. Apache, A. T.; I and N, Ft. Verde, A. T.; C, D, F, and G, Ft. Thomas, A. T.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman is further extended one month (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.).

### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqrs., G, and I, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; A\* and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Atlanta, Ga.; C, D, and M, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F\*, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

\* Light battery. The leave granted Major Charles B. Throckmorton, Jackson Barracks, La., Oct. 26, is extended fourteen days (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.).

### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqrs., A, C\*, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F\*, San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery. 1st Lieut. G. P. Scriven is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at San Antonio (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.).

1st Lieut. Charles B. Satterlee is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Schuyler, and will proceed to Washington Barracks and report for duty with his battery (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.).

### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqrs., B\*, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F\*, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Probie, Me.

\* Light battery. Capt. Edward Field and 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.).

### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqrs., F\*, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D\*, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E and K, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery. 1st Lieut. William P. Duvall is relieved from further duty as disbursing officer of the Board for the U. S. Executive Departments at the World's Indus;



trial and Cotton Centennial Exposition (S. O., Oct. 30, H. Q. A.)

On mutual application, the following transfers are made: 2d Lieut. Warren P. Newcomb, from Bat. H to Bat. L; 2d Lieut. John W. Ruckman, from Bat. L to Bat. H (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb and John W. Ruckman are authorized to remain at their present stations (Ft. Columbus and Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.), until an answer has been received to their application for transfer (S. O. 173, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

Bat. K (Brewerton's) is designated as the guard for Bedlow's Island, N. Y. H., and it is especially charged with the protection of the Statue of Liberty and the police of the island (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. E. T. Brown, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will turn over the ordnance property for which he is responsible to the Acting Ordnance Officer, Fort Columbus (S. O. 173, Nov. 2, Div. A.)

Capt. Samuel M. Mills will repair to Washington for the purpose of settling his accounts pertaining to the Signal Service (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Selden A. Day, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Corpl. Charles Gutzwiller is promoted sergeant, and Privates Paul Sommer and Lawrence Waters, corporals, in Light Bat. F.

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdgrs., E. and F., Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; K, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.; H, Ft. Halleck, Nev.; I, San Diego Bks., Cal.

The leave granted Major Edward Collins is extended two months (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdgrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; G and K, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.

1st Lieut. H. B. Sarson is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at the Santee and Flandreau Agency, Neb. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

#### 3rd Infantry, Colonel John R. Brooke.

Hdgrs., A, G, H, and K, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; B, D, F, and I, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; C and E, Ft. Custer, M. T.

2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, Fort Custer, M. T., is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Crow Agency, M. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Frank B. McCoy is further extended three months (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

The annual classification for 1886 is: 150 sharpshooters; 191 marksmen; 22 1st class men; 13d class man; individual figure, 138.54; skirmish figure, 47.96; general figure, 93.25.

#### 4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Hdgrs., C, D, E, and H, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

Major J. Ford Kent will inspect C and G, E, O, and O, stores at Fort Spokane, for which Capt. Gerhard L. Luhn is accountable (S. O. 183, Oct. 16, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of seven days, is granted 2d Lieut. John L. Sehon, Fort Cour d'Alene (S. O. 183, Oct. 19, D. Columbia.)

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.  
Hdgrs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Major William J. Lyster is assigned to station at Fort Douglas, Utah (S. O. 140, Oct. 22, D. Platte.)

1st Lieut. A. L. Wagner is detailed to witness issue of annuity goods at the Fort Hall Agency, Idaho (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

The following transfers are made: 1st Lieut. Stephen W. Grosbeck, from Co. G to Co. C; 1st Lieut. Thomas G. Townsend, from Co. H to Co. F; 1st Lieut. Arthur L. Wagner, from Co. F to Co. H; 1st Lieut. Charles Byrne, from Co. C to Co. G. Lieut. Wagner will proceed from Fort Douglas to Fort Leavenworth, and join the company to which he is transferred (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdgrs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pike, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Leave is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. H. Kendrick for one month from Nov. 17 (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdgrs., F, and H, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; A, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; C, Ft. Mojave, Ariz.; D and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; B, E, and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; G, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Charles Porter, Fort Grant, is extended eight days (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

#### 9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdgrs., C, and F, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; H and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; K, Ft. Verde, A. T.

1st Lieut. James Regan, R. Q. M., is relieved as J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adj., is relieved as a member, and detailed J. A. of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 22, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., is detailed an additional member of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 105, Oct. 23, D. Ariz.)

#### 10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdgrs., F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Uncompahgre, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

1st Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, Fort Selden, is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. T. J. Clay, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will proceed to Forts Apache, Wingate, Lewis, Stanton, Bliss, Bayard, Huachuca, McDowell, and Mojave, and inspect target ranges (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Bliss, Tex. (S. O. 107, Oct. 26, D. Ariz.)

2d Lieut. J. G. Mason Blunt is, on his own applica-

tion, transferred to the 5th Cavalry, with rank as 2d lieutenant of cavalry, to date from Oct. 23, 1886. He will remain on duty at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., until further orders (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieuts. W. C. Wren and R. L. Bullard are detailed as members of the G. C. M. convalesced at Fort Bliss, Texas, by Par. 4, S. 97, c. s. (S. O. 109, Oct. 28, D. Ariz.)

1st Lt. T. J. Clay, now at Dept. of Arizona headquarters, will proceed to Holbrook, A. T., and report to the officer in charge of the party of captured hostile Indians, en route to Forts Pickens and Major, Florida, for duty with his command in conducting the said party of captives to their destination. (S. O. 108, Oct. 27, D. A.)

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdgrs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Capt. Erasmus C. Glibbreath, 2d Lieut. Charles W. Penrose and Lorenzo P. Davison, Fort Yates, D. T., members of G. C.-M., will proceed to Fort Buford, D. T., and finish the trial in the case of the U. S. v. Q. M. Sergt. Michael J. Ryan (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

Lieut.-Col. Edward G. Bush is assigned to duty at Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for six months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Wheeler (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is extended 2d Lieut. James A. Emery for two months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

Capt. H. G. Brown, having completed duty in New York in connection with Statue of Liberty, will return to Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, Madison Barracks, N. Y. (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Hugh G. Brown, Fort Niagara, N. Y. (S. O. 175, Nov. 4, Div. A.)

#### 13th Infantry, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Hdgrs., Santa Fe, N. M.; A and B, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; C and E, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; D, F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Pratt (S. O. 88, Oct. 19, Div. P.)

Sick leave is granted Major D. M. Vance for six months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave is granted 1st Lieut. Mitchell F. Jamar for six months (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

#### 14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdgrs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.

Co. K (Carpenter's) is relieved from duty at Vancouver Barracks and will proceed to Fort Klamath and take station (S. O. 183, Oct. 16, D. Columbia.)

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdgrs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Fensholt, D. T.

The C. O. Fort Snelling, Minn., will forward recruits to their destination under charge of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, Fort Randall, D. T., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report to the J. A. of the G. C.-M. now in session at that post, as a material witness in the case of the U. S. v. Private John Hayes, Co. D, 15th Inf. When not longer required, Lieut. Blauvelt will return to his proper station (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and H, Ft. Concho, Tex.; D and E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.

Co. K is designated as the guard to conduct Indian prisoners to Fort Pickens (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.)

2d Lieuts. Elias Chandler and J. T. Anderson, with a detachment of twelve men, are detailed as guard for prisoners and scouts for Fort Marion (S. O. 149, Oct. 22, D. Tex.)

1st Lieuts. Eugene Cushman and Charles R. Tyler are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at the post of San Antonio, vice 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury and 2d Lieut. James T. Anderson, relieved (S. O. 150, Oct. 25, D. Tex.)

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdgrs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, L. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Col. J. E. Yard, in a regimental order of Oct. 25, announces the death, Oct. 15, of Capt. Birney B. Keeler, recounts his distinguished services, and says: "His superior legal attainments soon attracted attention, and on the 4th of September, 1874, he was detailed as Acting Judge-Advocate of the Department of the South, and soon after was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major-General McDowell, with whom he was associated until the latter's retirement October 15, 1882. Called to a sphere of duty apart from that of his regiment, his execution of the varied and important administrative trusts imposed upon him, was such as to receive the warm commendations of his superior officers, thus bringing credit to the organization of which he was a member, and in which he never ceased to take a lively interest. He was endowed with a mind well equipped and of more than ordinary resources; fearless individuality was among the lineaments of his character; imbued with a stern sense of duty; useful in his profession; gentlemanly and courteous in his relations with his associates, his death will be mourned with a sorrow befitting the loss which the Army and his regiment have sustained."

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdgrs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Will W. Daugherty, with permission to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 88, Oct. 19, Div. P.)

2d Lieut. F. B. Jones is relieved from duty at Fort Apache and will join his company at Fort Lewis (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

Major Robert H. Hall, A. I. G., will inspect Forts Niobrara and Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 142, Oct. 30, D. Platte.)

#### 24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas B. Bliss.

Hdgrs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

#### 25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdgrs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

The following promotions are announced: Capt. David D. Vanvalzah, Co. D, to Major 20th Inf., Oct. 19, 1886, vice Bates, promoted; 1st Lieut. Owen J. Sweet, Co. C, to Captain Co. D, Oct. 19, vice Vanvalzah, promoted; 2d Lieut. Carroll A. Devoil, Co. D, to 1st Lieutenant Co. C, Oct. 19, vice Sweet, promoted. Major Vanvalzah will proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., Capt. Sweet to Fort Meade, D. T., and Lieut. Devoil to Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 113, Oct. 26, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Gaines Lawson (S. O., Nov. 1, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Washington I. Sauborn (S. O., Nov. 2, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Owen J. Sweet, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 114, Oct. 28, D. Dak.)

A furlough for six months is granted 1st Sergt. Abraham Dennis, Co. D (S. O. 166, Oct. 29, Div. M.)

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Vancouver Barracks, W. T., Oct. 27. Detail: Col. William P. Carlin, 4th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. John Green, 2d Cav.; Capt. Daniel W. Burke, George W. Davis, and James Kennington, 14th Inf.; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, John W. Bubb, and Joseph Keefe, 4th Inf.; Capt. Edmund K. Russell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Julius E. Quearin, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Abner H. Merrill, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Patrick Hasson, 14th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry E. Robinson, 4th Inf., and Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 184, Oct. 18, D. Columbia.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., Oct. 22. Detail: Major John I. Rodgers, 1st Art.; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Henry L. Harris and John V. White, 2d Lieuts. Charles T. Menoher and Thomas B. Mott, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art., J. A. (S. O. 101, Oct. 20, D. Cal.)

At Fort Custer, M. T., Oct. 25. Detail: Capt. James A. Snyder, 3d Inf.; Capt. Max Wesendorf and Frank K. Upham, 1st Cav.; Capt. Melville C. Wilkinson, 3d Inf.; Capt. Frazier A. Boutelle, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. Lorenzo W. Cooke, 3d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James E. Pilcher, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. Jacob G. Galbraith, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Haydn S. Cole, 3d Inf., and 2d Lieut. George L. Byram, 1st Cav., J. A. (S. O. 111, Oct. 21, D. Dak.)

At Fort Elliott, Tex., Nov. 3. Detail: Capt. Gerald Russell and G. A. Drew, 3d Cav.; Capt. H. F. Leggett, 24th Inf.; Capt. R. C. Newton, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. M. C. Wessells and 2d Lieut. J. E. Brett, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav., and 1st Lieut. B. W. Leavelle, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 121, Oct. 26, Dept. M.)

At Fort Supply, I. T., Nov. 1. Detail: Major L. H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Capt. J. C. Gilmore and J. M. Thompson, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieuts. H. S. Bishop and E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. L. W. Cornish, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieuts. John Little and D. W. Fulton, 24th Inf., and 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, 5th Cav., J. A. (S. O. 122, Oct. 27, Dept. M.)

At West Point, N. Y., Nov. 2. Detail: Capt. Henry Metcalf, Ord. Dept.; 1st Lieut. John P. Wissler, 1st Art.; Capt. John P. Story and 2d Lieut. Frank S. Hav, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. William P. Evans, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., J. A. (S. O., Oct. 20, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., Nov. 2. Detail: Major La Rhett L. Livingston, 4th Art.; Capt. William C. Shannon, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieuts. William F. Stewart and Albert S. Cummins, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., J. A. (S. O. 171, Oct. 30, Div. A.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Nov. 4. Detail: Capt. George M. Randall and Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Capt. Marlborough C. Wyeth, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Frederick L. Dodge, Orlando L. Wieting, and Stephen O'Connor, 2d Lieuts. William H. Alaire, Danforth B. D. H. H., and George D. De Shon, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. E. P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 172, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

At Fort Porter, N. Y., Nov. 3. Detail: Major Samuel Owenshine, Capt. Thomas M. K. Smith and Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Daniel H. Floyd, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Charles Hay, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. St. Allen Dyar, 23d Inf., J. A. (S. O. 173, Nov. 1, Div. A.)

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, consisting of Capt. James M. Marshall, A. Q. M., will report upon certain discrepancies in packages of property at general depot, Philadelphia, Pa. (S. O., Nov. 4, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. John A. Lundeen, 4th Art., will meet at Fort at Clark's Point, New Bedford, Mass., Nov. 8, to take an inventory of the public property for which the late Ord. Sergt. G. E. P. Bradford was responsible at the date of his death (S. O. 174, Nov. 3, Div. A.)

S. O. 92, convening a Board to inspect and purchase cavalry horses, is modified to grant authority to the Board to visit Phoenix, El Paso, and Albuquerque, N. M. (S. O. 106, Oct. 25, D. Ariz.)

The Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers will reconvene at New York City, Dec. 1, 1886, to continue the consideration of the questions before it (S. O. 164, Nov. 1, C. E.)

#### Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. William Hoffman, Nov. 1; Chief Trumpeter John Bause, 5th Cav. Nov. 1; Sergt. Peter Giacobetti, Bat. K, 2d Art., Nov. 1; 1st Sergt. Timothy Murray, Co. B, 13th Inf., Nov. 1.

Engineer Battalion.—A Willet's Point correspondent writes: The Brooklyn Journal, referring to the procession on Liberty Day, states that the gorgeous drum major of the Regular troops "whirled his staff like a wizard," etc. The drum major of the battalion band will hereafter be known as the "Wizard."

Pistol Practice.—During November pistol practice will be held by the troops of cavalry, as prescribed in Appendix A, Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing, three times each week when the weather will permit.

To Pay in Uniform.—Paymasters when making payments on the regular muster rolls will, hereafter, wear the undress uniform of their grade.

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Ruger.

There being trouble among the Cheyenne Indians on the Rosebud, a battalion of the 5th Infantry, commanded by Major Simon Snyder, left Fort Keogh Oct. 30 for the Cheyenne camp. The companies are: D, Lieuts. Tillson and Chatfield; E, Lieut. Miller, and G, Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. De-



free. The military authorities, however, do not anticipate much trouble.

**Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.**

A despatch of Oct. 29 from Nogales says: There is a good deal of talk in Mexican political circles regarding an early revolution in Sonora, Mexico. The Americans in Arizona are looking on with great interest.

**Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.**

A Bedlow's Island correspondent sends us his impressions of the magnificent spectacle of Oct. 28 and says: "The detachment of the 5th U. S. Art., stationed here is getting along finely and great credit is due to Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, of the 5th, for his careful supervision of everything pertaining to his charge, and his kindness and consideration for the soldiers."

**Dept. of the Platte.—Brig. Gen. George Crook.**

The post of Fort Fred Steele, Wyo., has been discontinued and will be abandoned before the end of November. It is now occupied by a detachment of 20 men, under command of 1st Lt. Edgar W. Howe.

**Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.**

A San Francisco paper says: "Suit was begun in the Superior Court, on Monday, by M. G. Vallejo against Gen. O. O. Howard, to recover possession of a tract of land at the Presidio, 1,500 varas square, which plaintiff avers has, since Oct. 6, been illegally held possession of. The land in question is that upon which the Marine Hospital and Mountain Lake is situated. Plaintiff claims the land under a deed from the Mexican Government, dated Oct. 6, 1866."

**ARTILLERY SCHOOL.**

GENERAL TIDBALL announces the exercises for November as follows:

Artillery—Service of the Sea Coast Guns, Mortars and Machine Guns, and the use of Mechanical Appliances for moving Heavy Artillery.

Infantry—Thursday and Friday to Infantry and Foot Artillery exercises.

Signaling—Officers not on the detail for Artillery drill, will receive instruction in Signaling, during the drill hours.

Fire Drill—Monday of each week one battery will receive instruction in the Manipulation of the Hydrants and coupling of fire hose, etc.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WEST POINT, N. Y.**

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1886.

THE corps of Cadets was reviewed this afternoon by Prince Louis Napoleon, who is travelling under the name of Count de Montcalm. The Prince was accompanied by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires and by Chevalier Michel, who is the Prince's private secretary. After the review the Cadet Officers were called to the front and presented to the Prince.

The postponed officers' hop was held last Friday evening in Schofield Hall, and proved to be a very enjoyable affair. There were some thirty couples present, including about twelve young ladies, among whom were—Miss Schofield, Miss Stokes, Misses Liddle, Misses Brown, Miss Gordon, Miss Mann, Miss Erwin, Miss Bell. It was nearly two o'clock before the last of the gay party left the hall.

Lieut. Knight, 3d Cavalry, and bride, arrived on Friday and spent several days on the Post as the guests of Gen. and Mrs. Merritt.

Col. Moulton and Mr. Hoyt Sherman were here on Monday visiting Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell.

Lieut. Frank E. Eastman, 14th Inf., made a brief visit to the Post on Wednesday.

Prof. H. D. Todd and daughter visited the Post to-day. They are quartered at the Highland Hotel in Garrison's.

Dress parade now takes place at 4.15, there being no more drills.

A farmer named Odell, who lived in the mountains back of here, was drowned in Round Pond on Monday. He was driving home in an intoxicated condition and probably fell into the pond while too helpless to make an effort to get out.

Cadets Evans E. W. and Bruce have been appointed Lieutenants in the Battalion of Cadets, vice two of the Lieutenants reduced by sentence of court-martial.

Many interesting things are related of the good and charitable acts of the late Professor Forsyth. All who ever called at his house will remember his colored man, Abraham, who was a slave before the war. Abraham was sold when quite young, and for years Prof. Forsyth endeavored to bring together the scattered family, and finally succeeded in finding the mother in Tennessee, but did not live to see the re-union of the happy people.

Robert John Fleming, of Port Huron, Mich., Arthur Swain (alt.), Sand Beach, Mich., Jordan Dorman Hippie, Hoytstown, Penna., and Orlando H. Hartman, of New York City, N. Y., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.**

NOVEMBER 2, 1886.

BATTERY G, 3d Artillery, under command of Capt. Geo. F. Barstow, left Oct. 29 for Fort McHenry, having completed the tour of target practice at long ranges. The usual bi-monthly muster and inspection took place on Sunday last.

Lieut. John D. Barrette and detachment of 12 men left Oct. 30 to take charge of Fort Myer, Va., which has been recently placed under Gen. Gibson.

An amateur theatrical performance by the enlisted men will be given in a short time.

The Soldiers' Temperance Union held an interesting meeting Oct. 27. The evening programme included a scene from the "Hunchback," by Master Sol Stine and Mrs. Florence Leech, vocal solo, by Miss Goss, and recitations by Mr. Stine and Mrs. Leech.

The Shamrock Social Society held a meeting in the reading room of Battery C for the purpose of electing officers and making due preparations for the celebration of their "Patron Saint" on March 17.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**FORT RINGGOLD, TEXAS.**

OCTOBER 28, 1886.

A FEW months ago we organized a club here known as the Frontier Glee Club. Sergt. Von Holtz was elected president, Pvt. Garner, secretary, and Pvt. Davison, treasurer, and soon the club began to make its existence felt by providing the post with a first-class entertainment in the shape of a variety show. The show proved a complete success in every

way, bringing about \$60 into the treasury of the club. This money was again expended in costumes and other necessary articles, and the second show given on Oct. 20 was still better. Under the able management of Private Chas. Holle, of Troop I, 8th Cav., a splendid entertainment was given, consisting of minstrels, magic-lantern exhibition, song and dance solos, clog and jig, and farces, in which Privates Davison, Holle, and other members of the club sustained their parts creditably.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

**SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.**

OCTOBER 27, 1886.

THE "silver wedding" of Col. Elmer Otis, 8th U. S. Cav., took place last evening and the many friends of the family flocked to Government Hill to tender their congratulations to the Colonel and his good lady. The reception was held in the post hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The presents were numerous and costly, and indeed the whole affair was an expressive indication of the esteem in which Col. and Mrs. Otis are held. Refreshments and dancing followed, the Cavalry Band furnishing the music. Before parting there were many hopes that the Colonel and his wife might live to celebrate their "golden wedding," and enjoy all the comforts of life for many years. TOM TIT.

**COURT-MARTIAL CASES.**

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Fort Brown, Tex., for selling his clothing, the reviewing authority, General Stanley, says: The court originally neglected to follow the form of sentence recommended for a violation of the 17th Article of War, in Circular No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, 1884, and sentenced the prisoner to suffer a loss of only six dollars and three cents (\$6.03). The proceedings were returned to the court for revision and it promptly rectified the error. The Seventeenth Article of War, requires that the sentence shall inflict a stoppage of pay to repair the loss or damage, which is separate and distinct from the corporal punishment to be inflicted. The sum total of the stoppage should be as much as the Court-Martial may deem sufficient for repairing the loss or damage," but not more than one half of each month's pay should be affected. The fact that the Regulations of the Army require that a company commander shall enter the cost price of articles of clothing issued to a soldier, against his money clothing allowance, should not influence the amount of stoppage to be made, nor should it be considered by a court-martial. Even if it were proper to consider the charge against the clothing allowance, in assessing the amount of stoppage, a court-martial could not properly take judicial cognizance of the charge unless the fact that it had been made was shown by evidence. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the exact cost of repairing the damage, it has become the custom to govern the amount of stoppage in the sentence by the prices given in the official price list. When that is not possible, as in the case of a damaged horse, it is the custom to govern it by the best evidence obtainable. It is doubtful if this fully carries out the intent of the article, as the price list is based on first cost only and does not take into consideration the items of transportation, hire of employees, loss, etc. It is not proper to assess as the amount of stoppage, the cost of transportation, nor is it proper to assess a fine as a punishment for a violation of this article. Although the Article of War authorizes corporal punishment other than confinement, the form of sentence recommended in Circular No. 2, Headquarters of the Army, 1884, sanctions only confinement, as a punishment. The form given in that circular states that the stoppage shall amount to "the total value of the —sold and lost." (G. C. M. O. 65, D. Texas, 1886.)

In a recent case General O. B. Wilcox says: There is a decided impropriety in the action of the judge advocate of the court in presenting in closed court, after the findings, an argument against the reception of a citation of previous trials and convictions referred to the court through him by the department commander. The mode of procedure is clearly set forth in the regulation on the subject, and the duty of the judge advocate is plain. However faulty the reasoning, this objection might have come with less impropriety from a member of the court. The court properly received it for consideration in adjudging the sentence, and it would have disobeyed a lawful executive order prescribing a mode of procedure, had it refused.

**PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.**

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 2d COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, }  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1886.

In the matter of the application of Capt. Armstrong for a rehearing because of a charge of \$121.80 raised against him in Settlement No. 6596, confirmed July 21, 1886.—Memorandum. On Nov. 7, 1886, a recess of the Senate, the President promoted R. G. Armstrong, 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., to the grade of Captain to date Sept. 20, 1883, vice Capt. Humbert, deceased, an Army retiring board having previously found Fred. M. Lynde, who was Sen. 1st Lt., 1st Inf., "incapacitated for active service." On Nov. 9, 1883, Capt. Armstrong entered upon the discharge of his duties of Captain, and on Dec. 2, his name was placed on the Senate for confirmation, but the military committee considered the promotion instead of Lynde irregular and asked the President to withdraw it. By letter dated Feb. 2, 1884, the President revoked Capt. Armstrong's appointment and Feb. 4 withdrew it from the Senate and nominated him for promotion to Captain to date Dec. 14, 1883, vice Tolman, deceased. He was paid the difference of pay and commutation of quarters of Captain and 1st Lt. of 1st Inf., from Sept. 20 to Dec. 14, 1883, \$121.80, which sum was charged against him in Settlement No. 6596 above referred to, which the officer asks to be reopened.

The power of the President to appoint all officers of the United States, both civil and military, under Section 2 of the Constitution is undisputed, and his right to fill up the vacancies that may happen during a recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the next session, is, also, under same section, clause 3, unquestioned. An appointment made by the President to a vacancy during a recess does not require the consent of any other person or body to make it complete, but the party so appointed is fully invested with all the powers, duties, and responsibilities incident to the office, and is entitled to the emoluments thereof until the end of the next session of the Senate. Such an appointment is not continued by a new appointment by and with the advice and consent of the Senate—the latter is a distinct appointment, and as soon as the second commission is accepted it is a virtual superseding and surrender of the former commission. U. S. v. Kilpatrick, 9 Wheaton, 723. As to the time when a promoted officer of the Army becomes entitled to the pay of the higher grade, we have been unable to find any Congressional enactment on the subject.

The Regulations of the Army contain this provision: "A person appointed to the Army or receiving a new appointment therein is entitled to pay from the date of acceptance only. If the appointment create vacancies to be filled by promotion, the promoted officers are entitled to pay of the new grade from date of acceptance of the appointment. In all other cases of promotion the officer is entitled to pay from the date of the occurrence of the vacancy." A. R., 2362.

Navy officers are by Statute enacted June 22, 1874, allowed pay from the date they take rank when promoted in course to fill vacancies in the next higher grade. It has been an immemorial custom and practice to allow Army officers, when promoted, pay of the higher grade from the date of the vacancy. This Regulation made in 1883 has been recognized and sanctioned by Congress. Nothing else appearing, R. G. Armstrong would seem to be entitled to the pay of captain from Sept. 20 to Dec. 14, 1883, the date of his second commission, but owing to the fact that he overslaughed Lieut. Lynde, it became necessary to inquire whether he was legally in his office.

The subject of promotions and appointments is fully discussed in Opinions of Attorney General Williams, Vol. XIV.,

pp. 164 and 500. He says, that as the Constitution confers on Congress the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the Army, that body may impose such restrictions and limitations upon the appointing power as it deems proper in regard to promotions to any and all vacancies in the Army.

The Regulations contain this provision: "All vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of colonel shall be filled by promotion according to seniority, except in case of disability or other incompetency," p. 12, par. 30. Agreeably to the foregoing Regulations and according to the military history of Lieut. Lynde, before us, an Army retiring board found him "incapacitated for active service," and he was therefore ineligible for promotion.

Sec. 155, Revised Statutes, withdraws retired officers from the line of promotion; Lieut. Armstrong being next in rank was promoted by the President. What the President did after Dec. 14, 1883, as to withdrawing Capt. Armstrong's name from the Senate and revoking his appointment cannot affect his right to the emoluments of the office for the time between Sept. 20 and Dec. 14, 1883. I think he was rightfully entitled to these emoluments during that time, that his official acts were legal and entitled to credit, and withdrawing his name from the Senate could not affect them. When the Senate met and he was nominated for promotion to that body, it was a different appointment, and had his nomination been rejected outright, he still would have been entitled to remain in office till the end of the session.

Accepting a new commission to date Dec. 14, 1883, he was rightfully entitled to the pay of the first appointment to that date, and I am therefore of the opinion that his request for a rehearing should be granted and the settlement reopened. I. H. MAYNARD, Comptroller.

**THE EIGHTH INFANTRY.**

THE Arizona Daily Star referring to the recent orders sending the 8th U. S. Infantry from Arizona to the Department of the Platte says: "This news has created great excitement, and the feeling generally is one of vexation, for the reason that the regiment has not yet recovered from the move from California to this territory. The injustice to the 5th in sending it to Arizona after all the service it had done in Arizona for nearly 12 years previous, was so apparent in the movement of regiments last summer when it could readily have been sent to some department to take permanent station, when contrasted with the undisturbed status of the 9th and 17th in their respective departments, that those two regiments were moved without any apparent reason except to make amends for an evident oversight. Taking this move into consideration with its action in regard to the Indian campaign, and the manner in which the final result and great success of Gen. Miles is being treated, we are led to the conviction that some one is influencing the War Department, unfortunately to say the least. The 1st Infantry should not have been ordered out of this territory in the midst of an Indian campaign, which looked either like an injustice or a reflection on the regiment."

**McLAW'S DIVISION AT GETTYSBURG.**

GENERAL McLaws, late of the Confederate Service, takes exception, it appears, to the claim that he was driven back at Gettysburg by Gen. Crawford's forces. He writes as follows to the Weekly Press:

To the Editor of the Weekly Press:

SIR: Some years "after the war," when I was living in Augusta, Ga., a gentleman called at my office, and, introducing himself as Gen. Crawford, U. S. Army, commenced, after a few preliminary remarks on other and unimportant subjects, to converse about the war. Among other incidents he mentioned that he was the person who had found that copy of Gen. Lee's order which told how scattered were the divisions of his army, and which had been dropped by some one in the camp at Frederick, Md., and that he had handed that order to Gen. McClellan, who thereupon had hastened his march against Gen. Lee. He then spoke of the battle of Gettysburg, and finally remarked "that if I would acknowledge to him in writing my forces had been driven back from their advance on July 2, by the forces under his command, the Pennsylvania Reserves, it would be worth a grade in the Army to him."

I replied in effect that I could not make any such acknowledgment, as it was the first time I had ever heard of it. That all the accounts that had been given to me at the time by brigade commanders, colonels and other officers and privates had made me believe that Gen. Wofford, the only brigade commander who had brought his brigade from the front, had been ordered back by Gen. Longstreet. That Gen. Wofford so stated to me at the time, and it was done in a loud and positive voice and tone, and had afterwards reiterated it, in the presence of Gen. Longstreet, and from my own knowledge of Gen. W. and from the fact that his men came back in line of battle, with the General on horseback in the rear, and that there was no pursuit, not a gun being fired, I had every reason to believe that Gen. Wofford had really been ordered back, and was not followed by any one when he retired. After the gentleman had gone, I began to think that there might be something in Gen. Crawford's claim, that he had grounds of which I was ignorant, on which to base it. And if there was I would give him the benefit of it; provided the statements of those who were in a position to know would authorize it. I accordingly formulated a series of questions which would cover the claim made by Gen. Crawford, and sent a copy to Gen. Wofford, whose reply was never received; (the General is since dead) to Gen. Humphries, who commanded the 21st Mississippi in Barksdale's brigade, and who succeeded Gen. Barksdale, killed on the 2d; to Gen. Bryan, who commanded a regiment in Gen. Wofford's brigade in the charge of the 2d, and who on the night of that day was placed in command of Semmes' brigade, vice Semmes dangerously wounded; to Col. McGloshing, colonel in Semmes' brigade on July 2, and to others. My inquiries were specially as to the retirement of Wofford's brigade, and, generally, as to whether any other brigade in my command had been driven back. As every one concurred in the statement made by Gen. Wofford to me on the battlefield, and what was told me there by others—being that he was not driven back, but retired solely because he was ordered, I think it best, so that all who read can judge for themselves to give you the statements of the most prominent of those writers who replied to my inquiries.

[Here follow extracts from letters received by Gen. Laws from the gentlemen named.]  
From the foregoing statements made by officers of character, ability and experience, whom I know



were cool and collected under all circumstances, you will perceive that it would be impossible for me to say that my command was driven back by the advance of Gen. Crawford's forces along any portion of the line held by me on July 2, nor on the 3d. But on the contrary, whatever retrograde movement was made was done by order of authority superior to those immediately commanding the troops which retired, and the order to retire was given, not because of the threatening attitude towards them of the enemy in their respective immediate fronts, but because the necessity existed of making arrangements for a new condition of affairs affecting the whole Army.

Gen. Longstreet informs me that Gen. Crawford sought an interview with him when he was on a visit to New York, some time after the war, and asked him: "what troops of his (Longstreet's) he (Crawford) had driven back at Gettysburg?" and that he (Gen. Longstreet) replied he could not tell him, as he was not aware that anyone had attacked him at Gettysburg.

LAFAYETTE McLAWS.  
SAVANNAH, GA., October 7, 1886.

#### "TARGET PRACTICE FOR RECORD."

The following colloquy is presumed to have occurred at a remote outpost, where amongst rank and file some enthusiasm has been manifested during the target season, now about to be closed. The captain, always regarded as "the head and front of the offending," asks the 1st sergeant why the company does not turn out at least a half dozen sharpshooters.

1st sergeant replies:

On the plain you see the mirage,  
Which it negates the fringe;  
And there be fish-tailed winds as well.  
Some say, it is the powder;  
For, d'ye hear, it cracks no louder  
Than the echo, thrice repeated.  
Of a lost soul that's been treated  
To a brimstone bath well heated,  
Whooping in the depths of h-l.

Others say it is the sights,  
Which both for *schedzen* and fights,  
Leftenant-Colonel Buffington  
Has affixed to our new rifle.  
Par parenthese 'tis no trifle,  
Thus to modify *de novo*,  
The workmanship *ab ovo*,  
Wind-gauge, trigger-pull and sightin', of a gun

Captain responds:

Well, if the times are out of joint,  
And we fail to make the point  
For one S. S. to qualify;  
What does it signify?  
Only this, that there is trouble in the pit.  
Non-com. 's sent there are too honest;  
Your detailed spy is not est:  
And, Sergeant! mea culpa, let us quit.

CARTOUCHE

#### PRONE POSITION IN FIRING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It is gratifying to find an occasional advocate of the "prone position" in firing at long distances. There are many officers in the Army who think this should be the only position allowed in lying down firing at targets, as it is the natural position that would be assumed in going into action.

In this connection comes the query to Col. Blunt and the "powers that be"—would it not be well to make all practice at known distances preliminary, and base the figure of merit solely on skirmish firing at unknown distances? This system would undoubtedly silence a good deal of the adverse criticism on "machine soldiers," "tube shooting," and galleries hewn out of the forest.

Appropos to skirmish firing, it occurs to quite a number of officers that the time limit given this year in company skirmish firing, should be extended, say ten seconds, instead of six, in which to estimate distance, adjust sight and assume position of firing after the command, Halt, is given, and extend the interval of firing to 20 seconds.

It will be interesting to note the result of this year's skirmish firing with the time limit and the defective rear sight. A prediction is ventured that the percentage will be diminished ten per cent. on last year's shooting. Give us back an open rear sight that will not jump, for all the year round shooting.

A. M.  
FORT APACHE, ARIZ., Oct. 26, 1886.

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)

#### WHY THREE VOLLEYS OVER A GRAVE?

MR. EDITOR: Will you, if possible, inform me as to where the custom of firing three volleys over the grave of a deceased soldier originated, and what its meaning is? This question has just suggested itself after ceremonies incident to Major Ryan's funeral, and would probably interest many of your readers.

S. F.  
[The origin of the custom above referred to is involved in obscurity. "Notes and Queries," in answer to a similar question, published the following answer to correspondent:]

"The earliest account of the procession, etc., that I have been able to trace is contained in a folio entitled, 'The Compleat Body of the Art Military,' by Richard Elton, Lieutenant Colonel, published in 1683. In chap. 25, lib. xii, pp. 190-192, A. C. Lomax will find full instructions for 'the ordering of a private company into a funeral service,' and in chap. 26, lib. iii, p. 192, similar instructions, though more brief, for the ordering of a regiment to a funeral occasion. In both cases the systems then followed very much resemble the general ones now the rule of the service. The rear (that is the junior) ranks marched in front with arms reversed, and at the grave fired three volleys. This is sufficient to show that the custom is not a modern institution, but whence its origin is yet to be ascertained.

The writer of the above answer states that he had examined several military works without finding any satisfactory answer. Our own reference books mention the three volleys as a matter of course, but not the origin of the custom. The *Ledger* ventures the suggestion that it may have originally had some relation to the 'earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust,' of the burial service."

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. At Portsmouth, N. H., undergoing repairs. TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. At New York, Nov. 4. Has been ordered to Newport, R. I., preparatory to a winter cruise.

#### S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. At the New York Navy-yard. Ordered to join the South Atlantic Station. Expected to sail daily.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Brees. At Rio de Janeiro Oct. 6, 1886.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro Aug. 13.

#### European Station—R. Adml. Sam. B. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. At Genoa, Italy.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee. At Gibraltar Oct. 5, 1886, per cable despatch. Has been ordered to return to the U. S., and is expected to arrive early this month.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Sailed from Leghorn for Genoa, Italy, Sept. 26, to undergo repairs, on completion of which she will proceed East for the winter.

#### Pacific Station—Rear-Adm. E. F. McCauley.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Was at Callao, Peru, Oct. 1, 1886.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. J. H. Gillis. Was at Callao Sept. 30. Will shortly be ordered to San Francisco, Cal. She will go out of commission and undergo repairs, at the Mare Island Navy-yard. Address mail to care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Rio Oct. 24.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Was at Callao, Peru, Sept. 30.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Lieut. Comdr. George B. Livingston in command. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili. Comdr. S. H. Baker was ordered to command, per steamer Sept. 11 from New York.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia July 19.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Henry E. Nichols. At Sitka, Alaska. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Newell has been ordered to command.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain Henry L. Howison. Sailed from New York, Aug. 14, for the Pacific Station. Arrived at Montevideo Oct. 19.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. L. Davis.

Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler has been ordered to command this station, and was to leave San Francisco per steamer of Oct. 30.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail. General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, + 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Port Said, Oct. 2, 1886. To remain till Oct. 4, and then proceed to Suez and Aden.

ESSEX, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said, Egypt, Oct. 27, on her way to the Asiatic Station.

MARION, + 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Chefoo Sept. 27.

MONOCACY, + 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was probably at Macao, China, Sept. 27.

OMAHA, + 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Nagasaki, Japan, Nov. 1, 1886.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGleney. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Singapore, Oct. 31.

PALOS, + 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. At Canton, China, Sept. 27.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

Address of Portsmouth and Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

The second steam launch of the receiving ship *Minnesota*, of the U. S. Training Squadron, met with a catastrophe on Saturday morning, Oct. 31, while proceeding from Pier 27 North River to the ship. She had just emerged from the slip, blowing her whistles as a caution to passing tugs, when, without the slightest warning, she was struck by the Cornell Steamboat Company's tug *Edwin Terry* proceeding up the river close in to the New York shore. The blow crushed in the side of the launch and sunk her in five minutes. There were twelve men on board, consisting of liberty men and the usual crew. All were picked up by the tug, which had promptly stopped and backed, and only the coxswain of the boat got into the water. The launch was taking off marketing for the ship. All of this was, of course, lost, and somebody's breakfast was ruined. The launch lies at the bottom inside of the pier, and will probably be raised.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. V. Gridley. At New York, Nov. 4. Will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. C. H. Davis. At New York, Nov. 4. Will be ordered to Norfolk, Va.

#### On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Emory, Jr. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat. Lieut. Chas. O. Allibone in command. At Norfolk, Va.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns. Comdr. Chas. J. Train. At New York, Nov. 4.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Sailed from San Francisco, Oct. 30, for the Central American coast to resume her survey work.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 2d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate; sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE commanding officer of the French corvette *Minerve*, which arrived at Norfolk, Va., Oct. 29, visited the yard and paid his respects to Capt. Brown, U. S. N., the commandant. Salutes were exchanged between the *Minerve* and the receiving ship *Franklin*.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER TANNER, of the *Albatross*, on a cruise from Wood's Holl to Washington, caught a splendid specimen of the octopus, or squills, about one hundred miles north of Cape Henry. It is a small one, however, measuring only five feet across.

COMMANDER W. SCOTT SCHLEY, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, arrived in New York on Monday and inspected the Apprentice Training Squadron, to ascertain what remained to be done to the vessels before they sail for the winter cruise to the Windward Islands, which will extend as far as Port au Spain, Trinidad.

*El Nacional*, of Lima, expresses the opinion that it is time to look upon the Panama Canal as a work that will be accomplished, and to make preparations for the changes it will necessarily bring about in Peru's political and commercial relations with the powerful nations beyond the Atlantic.

At a meeting of the Naval Institute, held at the Navy Department on Thursday, Nov. 4, a paper was read by Lieut. C. C. Cornwell on "Compass Disturbances on Iron Ships, with reference to the new cruisers." After the lecture the election of officers of the Washington branch for the coming year took place.

CAPT. GEO. C. REMEY, commanding the Norfolk Navy-yard, informed the Navy Department under date of October 30, that the French man-of-war *La Minerve*, commanded by Rear-Admiral Vignes, fifteen guns and 430 men, arrived there that morning from Boston en route for the West Indies, and was then anchored off Fort Norfolk. She intended remaining about ten days. The usual civilities were extended.

THE Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieutenant-Commander Zera L. Tanner commanding, arrived at the Washington Navy-yard October 23, from her summer cruise, which has been a very extensive one. The headquarters of the vessel for the most of the season were at Wood's Holl, in Vineyard Sound, but she made one cruise to Newfoundland, and two cruises into deep water into and beyond the Gulf Stream off this coast.

PRINCE KOMETSU of Japan, with his suite, arrived in New York this week. In regard to his military mission the Prince is reported as saying that the Commissioner of the Navy was now in Europe looking into the matter of shipbuilding, and with the probable view of purchasing one or two less men-of-war each year from Europe. He said that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to add yearly four or more new vessels, themselves to build the smaller ones, and the larger ironclads to be bought of European governments.

In reference to the proposed outlay on the French Navy it is stated that the average annual outlay in shipbuilding having for ten years been 30,000,000 fr., half the work being executed by private yards, the Government dockyards would take nine years to expend 140 millions. To avoid this delay arrangements have been made with six great firms to carry out the work in four years, with payment by fifteen annual instalments and 4 per cent. interest. The navy will thus be quickly re-inforced, and the private yards now looking employment will regain activity.



\$279,820 was received by the English Navy for the year ending April 1, 1886, from prize, bounty, salvage and other moneys.

The boilers of H. M. S. *Racer* are reported to be caked with sediment caused by water taken in in the Mediterranean, near the region of the recent volcanic eruptions.

In 1878 there were built in the United Kingdom seven steel ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 4,470, and 435 iron ships, of 517,632. For 1885 the figures were 118 steel, of 165,437 tons, and 260 iron, of 290,429 tons.

NAVAL officers who were in Peru during the recent eclipse of the sun, tell us that the natives at and near Callao fully expected that a prodigious earthquake, with earthquake waves, would almost necessarily form a part of the programme. Large numbers took the precaution to clear out and retreat to the hills, in anticipation of the event; and special trains, with numerous carriages attached, were all ready at the two railway stations, in order to give a chance of running away from the dreaded annihilation.

THE work of disassembling the defective six inch steel gun was successfully accomplished at the Washington Navy-yard on Monday. To remove the hoops and jacket from the tube is a delicate piece of work, but it was accomplished in a short time. The gun was placed on end in a mold of Fuller's earth, and liquid iron poured about it to expand the jacket by heat, so that the hoops, etc., could be dropped off. It has frequently been necessary to shift or remove the jacket hoops on guns, but this is the first instance of such extensive "disassembling." The gun was intended for the *Atlanta's* armament; owing to the time required to obtain a new tube it will have to be assigned to the *Chicago*. Aside from the delay the imperfection in this gun is particularly regretted because the rifling was novel and it was intended to test it in this gun to decide as to its adoption for others.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

OCT. 30.—Sailmaker Thomas O. Fasselt has been ordered to the receiving-ship Independence.

Nov. 2.—Ensign Gilbert Wilkes, to the Hydrographic Office.

Surgeon John L. Neilson, to the receiving-ship New Hampshire.

Nov. 4.—Lieutenant A. Marix, to duty in office of the Judge-Advocate General.

Passed Assistant Engineer Robert Crawford, to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard.

Nov. 4.—Lieutenant (junior grade) Lucien Young and Ensign Richard Henderson have been ordered to examination for promotion.

Nov. 5.—Lieutenant C. C. Todd and Lieutenant (junior grade) Alfred Reynolds, to examination for promotion.

##### Detached.

Nov. 1.—Ensign John J. Blandin, from the *Galena* and ordered to duty at the John Hopkins University.

Nov. 2.—Lieutenant James M. Helm, from the Coast Survey and granted one year's leave of absence.

Surgeon M. C. Drennan, from the New Hampshire and granted one year's leave, with permission to leave the United States.

Assistant Engineer Emil Theiss, from the Navy-yard Mare Island, and ordered to the Ranger.

##### Leave.

Nov. 1.—Ensign B. C. Dent, granted leave for four months.

Nov. 2.—Granted Ensign A. B. Clements and Paymaster Joseph Foster for six months.

Chaplain Wesley O. Holway has been granted leave for six months from November 3.

Nov. 4.—Assistant Paymaster W. B. Wilcox, granted leave for six months.

#### MARINE CORPS.

OCT. 30.—2d Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, to proceed, November 18, to Boston, Mass., and report for duty at the Marine Barracks there.

Captain Wm. S. Muse, upon completion of course of instruction detached from the Naval War College, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

1st Lieutenant H. K. Gilman, upon completion of course of instruction detached from the Naval War College, and ordered to report for duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending November 4, 1886:

John Little, coal-heaver, October 22, at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

George Mauleby, Medical Director, retired, October 27, at Washington.

#### FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN LEE DAVIS, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department as follows, under date of Chefoo, China, Sept. 27:

The flag ship *Marion* was off Chefoo during the month awaiting the arrival of the *Ossipee*. She would leave shortly for Nagasaki, Japan.

The *Omaha* arrived at Chemulpo, Korea, from Hakodati, Japan, about Sept. 24, and was to remain there for the present.

The *Ossipee* arrived at Yokohama Sept. 10. She left Yokohama on the 19th and arrived at Chefoo Sept. 27. As soon as coaled she would go to Chemulpo to communicate with the *Omaha* and rejoin the flagship at Nagasaki.

The *Monocacy* was relieved by the *Palos* Sept. 3, reached Hong Kong Sept. 6, where she was docked, her bottom scraped, examined and painted. She was probably then (Sept. 27) at Macao.

The *Palos* was at Canton. All was quiet within the limits of the station. The health of the officers and men continued excellent. Cholera had almost entirely disappeared from the ports on the station.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Nov. 2, 1886.

Ensign and Mrs. E. E. Capehart arrived here last Saturday from Portsmouth, N. H., and have taken up quarters in the city. Although Cupid and his frolicsome tricks have played havoc in the bachelor's quarters, Dame Rumor assures us that a yet greater sweep is in store, and soon the bachelor's quarters will be almost deserted.

A welcome order was published at dinner formation last Monday, to the effect that drills would be suspended on Wednesday afternoons during November. This gives the foot-ball team an admirable chance to prepare themselves for the Thanksgiving Day contest, which they hope to win with flying colors. On the 6th they play the St. John's College team; on the 13th, Johns Hopkins University; Thanksgiving Day, with the same team, and on the 27th, with Princeton College. Superintendent Sampson was elected a member of the Athletic Association at their weekly meeting.

The infantry battalion has been making things hum on the parade grounds during the past week, under the command of Ensign Haeseler. Although the brief out-door drills of the fall do not generally permit the attainment of a very high standard of proficiency in the battalion, yet under Ensign Haeseler's very able management a great improvement over previous years has been noticed.

Cadet A. H. Seales, granted sick leave until Nov. 1, reported his return to the Academy on Monday.

The trial of the new steel guns of six and eight inch calibre for the new cruisers took place at the naval ordnance proving ground. This trial, required by Congress and known as the "statutory test," was made under the supervision of a board of naval officers, consisting of Captain J. A. Howell, President, and Lieuts. J. F. Meles and A. M. Knight, members. The latter is in charge of the proving ground. Ten rounds were fired from each gun. The charge for the six-inch gun was 50 pounds of Dupont's cocoa powder, with a 100-pound shell, giving a muzzle velocity of 2,000 feet per second, with a pressure of 14.9 tons. The gun was fired as rapidly as possible, the time for the ten rounds being 1m. 45s. The charge for the eight-inch gun was 121 pounds of Westphalian cocoa powder, with a 250-pound shell, giving a muzzle velocity of 1,901 feet per second, with a pressure of 13.9 tons. This gun also was served as rapidly as possible, the ten rounds being fired in 1m. 48s. A large number of civilians and naval officers witnessed the trial, and all seemed much pleased with the results, which were pronounced entirely satisfactory.

#### BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

THE flagship *Tennessee* steamed alongside of the Cob Dock, Nov. 1, and will probably remain at the yard some time. A Board of Survey will be appointed at once to determine whether her condition justifies a moderate expenditure in repairs.

It is thought that either the corvette *Richmond* or the *Trenton* will be fitted out at an early day to relieve the *Tennessee* as flagship of the North Atlantic Station. The other one will go to the Pacific to relieve the flagship *Hartford*.

The *Alliance* is being calked, and will probably sail on a foreign cruise within a week. She is consigned to the South Atlantic Squadron and will proceed via the Mediterranean, Red Sea, Suez Canal, Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the east coast of Africa to her station, Rio Janeiro.

The old Arctic cruiser *Thetis* is being converted into a surveying ship.

It is likely that many of the double turreted monitors will be completed in the yard, which has facilities for this special work. The big ironclads to be taken in hand are the *Amphitrite*, *Miantonomoh*, and *Puritan*. Orders have been received to place the *Miantonomoh* in dock as soon as the *Richmond* is taken out, and the former is likely to occupy the basin, unless some unforeseen exigency arises, for a long time.

A large number of workmen have been ordered upon the steel cruiser *Boston*. She will in time give way to the big frigate *Chicago*, expected at the yard within a few weeks.

The delay in the completion of the steel clads is due largely to the fact that the ordnance is not ready. The new high power guns cannot be turned out in a few months, as in the case of cast iron guns. The steel ingots must first be made and the plant to convert them into guns is yet to be constructed on a large scale.

#### LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

"SPENCER C. McCORKLE, a citizen of Philadelphia," writes a letter to the *Public Ledger* of that city in answer to Admiral Simpson's criticisms on the League Island Navy-yard, which appeared in *Harper's Magazine*. Mr. McCorkle says:

"League Island, the writer believes, is the only safe and secure place belonging to the United States where iron and steel ship building and repairing can be done. It has been demonstrated by recent surveys and comparisons that the Delaware is a better river now than it was 40 years ago. It has 22 feet at mean low water over all its bars, and the mean rise and fall of the tide is six feet, enough water to float any vessel belonging to the United States Navy at nearly all times of the tide, the exceptions being extreme low tides, which are neither more frequent nor lasting than at other points. The channel can scarcely be called tortuous, as a glance at the chart will show. Pilots and others accustomed to navigate the river do not find it difficult.

"In the Delaware the ice was very heavy for nearly two months, but there was not a day that a full-powered steamship could not reach League Island from the sea in from seven to nine hours with the ice at its worst, unless prevented by low water, an occurrence that is not confined to the Delaware, and as the water is always smooth over its bars, it has an advantage over other ports.

"There is little or no difficulty in ships lying at the quay wall during the winter season, especially if protected by piers. Many vessels of all classes were at the wharves in the city of Philadelphia and in the Schuylkill River, just above League Island, last winter and without damage. The St. Louis receiving-ship has been at League Island several years. The water of the Delaware is nearly always good opposite the Navy-yard and is considered good water to carry to sea. The city of Philadelphia has been engaged in laying a water main of large diameter for the supply of the southern portion of the city, and it will not be difficult in the future to have an ample supply of such water as is given to the citizens of Philadelphia. The width of the channel opposite League Island, between the 13 feet curves, is over 2,200 feet. The distance from League Island to the sea, it is true, is great—about 100 miles; but it is not a matter of importance that at least one naval

station should be out of the reach of an enemy's guns?

"It may be granted that at the present time League Island is not a very pleasant place for officers who have little to do, but if the facilities of the yard were increased, and ship building and ship repairing in active operation, there would not be so much fear of malarial influences. And farther, if the material that has been dredged from the Delaware and Schuylkill in the last ten years had been deposited on League Island, it would be a garden spot now. By building a ballast wharf—not a new idea by any means—and by notice given to the masters of vessels entering the harbor in ballast, they would be glad enough to avail themselves of the privilege of a place of deposit at the most eligible locality."

Various public documents are quoted in support of these views.

#### THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

NOTHING has been or will be done for some time looking to the proposed change of the Washington Navy-yard into an Ordnance Foundry. Although nearly the whole Yard has been given up to the Ordnance Department no changes of consequence has been made. That Department occupied nearly the entire Yard before the change was made and as there has been, as yet, no increase in the Ordnance work, matters are conducted much as usual.

The work on the guns for the new cruisers is so advanced that there is no need of pushing things while the increased work in the future for the proposed new cruisers will not be commenced for a good while. There is, therefore, an interregnum affording an opportunity for a careful consideration of the question before the Navy-yard is remodelled to meet the requirements of the future. Some of the buildings will be remodelled and new structures will doubtless be erected, but there is no hurry in the matter. The authorities are of the opinion that it will be, perhaps, a year before the Ordnance Foundry is well under way with its increased work. Before there is any increased activity it will be necessary to receive from the contractors the material for pursuing the work, and the contracts are not yet made. The contractors will doubtless be inexperienced and will have some trouble, perhaps, in furnishing satisfactory forgings. Although the Yard has been turned over to the Ordnance Foundry it will, therefore, be a good while before the Ordnance Foundry, as such, is well under way.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, to the *Rush*.  
2d Lieut. F. M. Dunwoody and 1st Asst. Engr. Horace Hassell, placed on waiting orders.  
2d Asst. Engr. Paul Barnes, to the *Rush*.

##### Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.  
Bibb, Capt. D. C. Constable, comdg. Oswego, N. Y.  
Boutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg. Savannah, Ga.  
Chase, Capt. L. O. Shepard, comdg. New Bedford, Mass.  
Colfax, Lieut. F. M. Munroe, comdg. Wilmington, N. C.  
Corwin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, Astoria, Oregon.  
Crawford, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg. en route to Key West, Fla.  
Coxe, 1st Lieut. W. C. Coulson, comdg. Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg. New York.  
Dallas, Capt. Frank Barr, comdg. Portland, Me.  
Dexter, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg. Portland, Me.  
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg. on cruise to Galveston, Tex.  
Discover, Engineer E. F. Webber, Savannah, Ga.  
Ewing, Capt. T. W. Lay, comdg. Baltimore, Md.  
Fessenden, Capt. S. S. Warner, comdg. Detroit, Mich.  
Forward, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg. Mobile, Ala.  
Gallatin, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg. Boston, Mass.  
Grant, Capt. A. B. Davis, comdg. New York.  
Guthrie, Lieut. George Williams, comdg. Baltimore, Md.  
Hamilton, Capt. Eric Gabrielson, comdg. Phila., Pa.  
Hamlin, 1st Lieut. J. A. Slamm, comdg. Boston, Mass.  
Hartley, 2d Lieut. Albert Buhner, comdg. San Francisco, Cal.  
Hawley, 2d Lieut. C. T. Brian, Mobile, Ala.  
Johnson, Capt. J. G. Baker, comdg. Milwaukee, Wis.  
McCulloch, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg. Charleston, S. C.  
McLane, out of commission.  
Manhattan, Lieut. D. F. Pozier, Whitestone, N. Y.  
Penrose, 2d Lieut. O. S. Willey, comdg. Galveston, Tex.  
Perry, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, comdg. Erie, Pa.  
Reynolds, 2d Lieut. J. F. Wild, comdg. Chincoteague, Va.  
Rush, Capt. C. L. Hooper, at San Francisco, Cal.  
Stevens, Lieut. W. H. Hand, comdg. New Bern, N. C.  
Seward, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg. Sheldonsborough, Mass.  
P. O. address, Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. C. W. Munroe, in charge, Balt., Md.  
Saville, out of commission.  
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.  
Woodbury, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg. Eastport, Me.  
Wolcott, Capt. Jas. B. Moore, comdg. Fort Townsend.  
Washington, Lieut. J. W. Congdon, comdg. New York.

#### THE FRENCH NAVY.

It has several times been declared by French papers that Admiral Aube had determined not to go on with the armorclads now on the stocks. This is evidently not the case. According to the report on the Naval Estimates by M. Menard-Dorian, over half a million sterling is to be spent next year in continuing the six monsters still unfinished. The *Admiral Baudin* is to be terminated next year, and the *Formidable* and the *Marceau* in 1888. The *Hoche*, which was launched the other day at Lorient, the *Neptune* and the *Magenta*, will not be completed until 1889 or 1890. Four armorclad gunboats will also be pushed forward, and the *Coccyz* and the *Grenade* will be finished in the course of 1887. According to the report presented to the French Budget Commission, the value of the French Navy on Jan. 1, 1887, will be \$78,400,000. On Jan. 1, 1872, the value of the French Navy, including vessels afloat and building, was \$44,704,330, so that there has been an increase during the last 15 years of close upon \$33,700,000. During that period nearly \$95,000,000 has been spent in the construction of new ships.

The Second Comptroller allowed the following Mexican War claims during the week: Henry W. Wessells, Captain 2d U. S. Inf., \$120; Albert Bowman (widow), Sergeant Co. E, 2d Dragoons, \$33; Alex. K. Howard (widow), 1st Lieut. and A. C. S. 1st Mich. Vols., \$65; James Sullivan, private Co. D, 1st N. Y. Vols., \$21; Chas. C. Churchill, 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Art., \$75; and John Hamilton, 2d Lieutenant 3d U. S. Art., \$75.



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ARMYNAVY.

**MAGAZINE GUNS ABROAD.**

It is not yet settled that the Enfield-Martini will  
be adopted for the English Service and a strong  
effort is being made to secure a change in the pro-  
gramme. If this is done magazine rifles will prob-  
ably be adopted and the Spencer-Lee would seem  
to have the best prospect of selection. The wisdom  
of our Ordnance authorities has decided against a  
change, and the Woolwich authorities appear to  
be equally short-sighted. Of their action, or rather  
the inaction in which they join hands with our  
officers, the London Army and Navy Gazette says:  
"While the adoption of a repeater or magazine rifle  
has been recognized as inevitable by all the great  
Continental Powers, and by several of the lesser  
States, our officials regard this great change as sub-  
sidiary and comparatively unimportant. The objec-  
tion so often and so feebly made, that magazine  
rifles would entail an enormous waste of ammuni-  
tion, is not worthy of a moment's consideration.  
Similar futile objections were made to breechloaders,  
to the general use of rifles, and even to percussion  
caps. But who now would venture to propose a re-  
turn to flint and steel, to smoothbores or to muzzle-  
loaders?" As to the waste of ammunition we recall  
the experience of one regiment during our Civil  
War, which was armed partly with magazine guns  
and partly with muzzleloaders. It was found by  
experience that the men having magazine  
guns actually wasted less ammunition than those  
having the slow shooters. Their confidence in their

weapon led them to reserve their fire for the critical  
moment.

The Gazette says further: "Woolwich fought  
hard to retain the Boxer cartridge, and but for cer-  
tain occurrences in the Soudan would probably have  
succeeded. That cartridge, with its complicated  
and flexible wrappings, failed repeatedly at critical  
moments, and by 'jamming,' both in rifles and ma-  
chine-guns, caused lamentable and avoidable loss  
of life. Frequent representations of these unfor-  
tunate failures raised such a storm of indignation  
that the Boxer cartridge was reluctantly withdrawn  
from use."

The Gazette also raises objection to the adoption  
of a rifle with small calibre, holding that undue  
prominence is given to the lowness of trajectory and  
lightness of ammunition. The object is to kill or  
disable, and there is a point beyond which the size  
of the bullet can be reduced and that object attained.  
A small bullet passing through a limb, or even  
through the body, without breaking a bone or cut-  
ting a large vessel, does not generally prevent a  
resolute man from using his weapon, possibly  
with deadly effect. The Gazette says: "In read-  
ing of the settling of 'difficulties' in America, we  
sometimes find that a man who has been shot  
through by a small bore rifle or revolver continues  
to fight and to kill. Horses, perforated by small  
bullets, may still carry guns out of action, or bear  
their riders along to sabre broken infantry, or to  
effect a safe retreat. The importance and the effect  
of long range rifle fire are enormously exaggerated  
by some writers. The causes of deviation are many,  
and their results uncertain. Defects of vision, often  
unsuspected: sudden changes in the direction and  
strength of the wind, which baffle the best shots; re-  
fraction, which is seldom noticed and never allowed  
for; variations in light and in the density of the  
atmosphere; and in action, well, nervous excitement;  
all combine to render distant firing comparatively  
innocuous."

While England hesitates and America deliberately  
discards the magazine gun, the Tagblatt (Vienna)  
announces that a commission of Russian officers  
has already decided on the advisability of supplying  
the rifle regiments in the Russian Service with the  
Vetterli repeating gun, and the Austro-Hungarian  
Government decides on arming all the Regular Army  
of the first line and all the Landwehr with the re-  
peating rifle, and placing the immense stores of the  
Wundt rifle in depots for the use of the Landsturm  
in case of need.

They have not yet determined on the pattern of  
the new arm. The Mannlicher magazine only holds  
five cartridges, the steel case is expensive, and the  
weapon cannot be used as a rifle *per se*, but must  
fire the magazine cartridges. The Schulof is its  
rival. The Austrian Government have such quan-  
tities of ammunition in store that they intend to  
keep to the 11-m.m. calibre, which makes the  
Schulof 10 lb. weight; but Herr Schulof is making  
one of 7 lb., which he intends to offer to the British  
Government. The inventor of the new weapon is  
Herr Joseph Schulof, of Vienna, who is well known  
in his own country as one of the best marksmen in  
pistol practice, besides being a manufacturer of  
small arms. At the outbreak of the war between  
China and France, Herr Schulof supplied a large  
number of rifles to the Chinese, the contract being  
negotiated by Li Fong Pao, the former Chinese Am-  
bassador at Berlin. The trial of the weapon took  
place recently at a rifle range in Vienna. The in-  
ventor succeeded in firing his rifle, the magazine  
being closed, 24 times in a minute. Afterwards he  
changed it into a repeating arm by touching a spring  
which opens the magazine, when he fired off 53  
shots per minute, including loading. The magazine  
holds ten cartridges, and these were fired in five  
seconds; while in loading, *i. e.*, filling the maga-  
zine, six seconds were consumed. This would make  
the time for loading and firing 53 shots about 80  
seconds. The officers present were unanimous in  
declaring the new repeater to be the most perfect  
arm they had yet seen. Its simple construction,  
easy handling, and reliable action were much com-  
mented upon.

PAUL CLENDENNIN, of Oneida, Ill., and Charles  
L. G. Anderson, of Hagerstown, Md., have been  
appointed assistant surgeons in the Army, the for-



mer vice Dr. O'Reilly, promoted, and the latter vice Dr. Wales, resigned.

#### THE SORROWS OF TOMMY ATKINS.

ACCORDING to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the British Army and the British soldier stand much in need of improvement in many respects. The wearisome efforts, says our contemporary, to secure machine-like movements in large as well as small bodies of troops unfits the soldier for exercising his individual intelligence, and precludes him from acquiring, as he would if properly drilled, those experiences in out-door work of how to secure quickly those advantages when in presence of an enemy that always ensure success. The *Telegraph* says "it must be admitted that the British officers and men do not get that training best fitted to make practical soldiers." The ideas and practices of WELLINGTON's day still prevail. The present march in close order is held up to ridicule. "The men are packed together like spoons in a paper wrapping. The leading soldier is followed, his back pressed against by his succeeding comrade's chest and his heels kicked by the other's toes. If the public wish to see this funny spectacle of ten soldiers walking as if they had only one body and one pair of legs among the lot, they can witness it any day if they will attend when the guard is being changed at the War Office or in Downing street."

The *Telegraph* takes heart of hope, however, in the fact that nowhere can better men be found out of whom to make splendid soldiers than in Great Britain, for the people are fairly educated, intelligent, and fond of open air athletic sports. "A glance at the Germans, with the vast proportion of their officers and men wearing glasses and spectacles, indicates that they can never as a race excel in marksmanship, and, as a fact, their men are poor shots compared even to our poorly trained troops." A fierce attack is then made upon the red uniform of Tommy Atkins. "Experiment has justified the selection as a danger-signal of a large red surface with a white band through it, and this is a very close analogy to the appearance of the British soldier in the dress of to-day. The unwisdom of the present attire is so well known that no officer in command of troops, unless a confirmed adherent of old-fashioned costumes, but has uniformly, when engaging on active service, discarded red clothing for the troops, and got the men dressed in gray or khakee." The *Telegraph* concludes a most pungent article by saying: "The British soldier's garb is cut and fashioned much according to the preconceived notions of the time of FREDERICK the Great, and his training is pretty much on the same old lines. In the days of MARLBOROUGH our troops were better dressed for the work they had to perform than they are in this year of grace; and reflective people regret to see that time and money has been wasted in making something else of our men than practical soldiers, skilled in all the niceties of the use of the rifle and active campaign life." These things being true it is a cause for admiration that the British soldier behaves as well as he does on active service, and by his innate pluck and perseverance, thwarts, as it were, the efforts of the governing authorities to retard his progress and endanger his life by a system of erroneous training.

#### POST TRADERS.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., in his recent annual report, refers to the variety and excellence of the stores kept for sale by the Subsistence Department and says: "If permits to sell these drinks to the men were taken away from these traders they could seldom exist. A soldier given-to-drink can, and does, get just as drunk on wine and beer as on stronger drinks; and it is not exaggeration to say that four fifths of our Court-martial cases, with their attendant expense to the Government, have their origin at the post trader's bar. True, often drunkards are regulated and restrained through reliable post traders, but the mischief lies in encouraging others, especially young recruits, to spend their money for drink. Facts do not support the statement that sobriety is promoted by supplying wine and beer to the enlisted men."

Still, there are many of our experienced line officers who think it better that the men should have

full opportunity to buy these drinks; yea, something even stronger, *within* the garrison, than to go outside and buy from the sharks ever lying in wait to sell to the generous soldier those maddening and poisonous compounds which destroy mind as well as body. The soldier likes a good article as well as anybody, and it is reasonable to suppose that if he is given an opportunity to procure it he will by degrees, if not at once, be cured of his propensity to walk into the snares and pitfalls laid for him within a stone's throw of the temporary home provided for him by the Government.

THE receiving ship *Independence* was docked at the new stone dry dock at the Mare Island, (Cal.) Navy-yard Saturday last, Oct. 30. This ship was the first vessel to be docked in this new structure. The dock is not finished, as the granite facing to the concrete has not been completed, and some grading, etc., is yet to be done, but the dock can be used at any time. The contract for 49,000 cubic feet of granite has been awarded to M. I. HEALY and Co., of San Francisco, at \$2.37 a foot for dressed and \$1.27 for dimension granite. There were four bidders from the Pacific Coast and three from the Atlantic Coast. This magnificent work will take a vessel 460 feet long, 78 feet beam and 28 feet draught. It was commenced in July, 1872, and hence has been already over fourteen years in building, and the estimated cost is \$2,692,877.17, of which \$2,501,242.17 has already been expended. The construction was first authorized on June 10, 1872, and in the following August ground was broken and work commenced. The concrete masonry for foundations commenced May 19, 1874, and the first stone was laid Dec. 1, 1874. The coffer dam was removed, the caisson put in place and pumps worked on August 21, 1886. The dock was opened on April 21 last. To show some of the advantages of wooden dry docks it can be mentioned that the St. John's, Newfoundland, dry dock, was built in eighteen months actual time, for \$350,000. It is fair to say that the site was good and that there was no duty on the machinery and materials brought in. This dock can take a vessel 553 feet long, 53 feet beam, and 25 feet draught, and is built of wood on the SIMPSON plan. Docks of the same size can be built by contract in any one of our Navy-yards in two years and for less than a million of dollars. As Secretary WHITNEY does not propose asking for new ships, it is hoped that he will urge the construction of new docks.

It is a noteworthy fact that simultaneously with the discussion here of the subject of Sunday in the Army, General BOULANGER issues the order to which we have already referred, deciding that Sunday in the French Army be devoted to repose in the army, and that all military service that is not absolutely necessary is on that day to be suppressed. Well conducted soldiers are, when not engaged in indispensable Sunday duty, to obtain, if they ask it, permission to spend the seventh day out of the barracks. We have not been accustomed to regard the French as a people devoted to Sabbatarian views, and General BOULANGER's motive for issuing this order is shown by his declaration that if reviews and other military spectacles on Sunday are an occasion for outdoor recreation for the civilian, they are a cause of worse than useless fatigue to the soldier, who greatly needs to rest one day in the seven. We are glad to have this endorsement of our own views from so distinguished a foreign soldier, and the head of one of the largest military establishments in the world.

THE Lieutenant-General is understood to be in favor of garrisoning Fort Myer with several companies each of cavalry and infantry. Various arguments are presented in favor of this scheme. In the first place it is regarded as only proper that each arm of the Service should be represented at the National Capital, especially on occasions requiring a military escort to the President. Then again it is thought only fair that the cavalry should have a chance to enjoy the delights of an Eastern station occasionally. General SHERIDAN's idea seems to be to have this post as a sort of station of rest for companies of cavalry and infantry which have earned a change of station through hardships en-

countered in Indian campaigns, as, for instance, Captain LAWTON's command. The Secretary of War has not acted upon this recommendation as yet, and pending a decision regarding the garrisoning of the post, 2d Lieutenant JOHN D. BARRETTE, 3d Artillery, with a detachment consisting of 13 Artillery soldiers, is protecting the property there.

THE board recently appointed to examine and report upon the war claims of certain States and Territories, in accordance with a late act of Congress, convened and organized a few days since in the Glover Building on F street, near 14th, Washington, D. C. It will be some days yet, however, before work is in full progress, as it will require some time to get blank forms printed and other necessary preliminaries arranged. It is estimated that two years will be required to complete the work. The board consists of the following members: Major James Biddle, 6th Cav.; Major H. J. Farnsworth, Inspector General; Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cav., and Lieutenant F. West, 6th Cav., recorder.

THE returns of the elections for the Fiftieth Congress are not yet clear or complete, but so far as received they indicate that the balance of power between Republicans and Democrats in the next House of Representatives may be held by a small number of members affiliated with the Labor party. The Democratic majority in the present House is forty-four. More than a year must pass before the meeting of the new Congress unless something unforeseen shall compel an extra session, but the result of the election will, no doubt, have an important influence upon the action of the present House, which commences its second session next month.

A RIGHT inquiry is being instituted at the Admiralty into the disclosure of Lord CHARLES BERESFORD's naval memorandum in presence of Vice-Admiral Sir ANTHONY H. HOSKINS and Lord CHARLES BERESFORD. Lord BERESFORD is said to be by no means displeased at the premature disclosure, without his concurrence, of this State secret. Its premature publication is ascribed to the system of subjecting government clerks to temptation by paying them starvation wages. The employment of retired officers of the army and navy in the Admiralty and War Office is suggested as a remedy.

IT is a mistake to say that the action of the Lieutenant-General in disapproving the findings of the court acquitting Captain WM. S. JOHNSON, is without precedent. Such cases have occurred with great frequency. We recall two within the past few months. Lieutenants VARNUM and COOK were recently tried and acquitted, the findings in each case being disapproved by General TERRY, the officer ordering the court, on the ground that the courts had erred in judgment. Such action is therefore not uncommon and certainly not illegal.

SPECULATION has ceased as to who will succeed to the Surgeon-Generalship, and those interested would be satisfied now if they could only ascertain the causes of the delay in making the appointment. Inquiry at the White House and of the Secretary of War elicits nothing, except that the matter is still in the hands of the President. Those most annoyed by the delay are Colonel BAXTER's friends, who grow less hopeful as each day passes. These protracted spells of uncertainty proved fatal to him on two former occasions and they fear a similar result now. Our latest information, however, is that the choice lies between Colonel CHAS. SUTHERLAND and Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MOORE, with the chances in favor of the latter.

WE publish in full this week the very interesting report of Gen. MILES upon his original campaign, portions of which appear in substance in his congratulatory order which was printed Oct. 23.

MR. LONGRIDGE writes a letter in which he reviews the history of his dealings with the English Ordnance Department, and says: "I have to-day signed an agreement to get a 6-in. gun made at the expense of the Government, but I am to receive no assistance whatever from any Government department. As I said in a recent pamphlet, 'Although this experiment is to be made at the expense of the



Government, and for the information and use of the Government, I am refused all assistance from any of the Government departments and have to evolve a gun, as the German philosopher did a camel, out of my own internal consciousness. This did not look like anxiety to give the system a fair trial under the guidance of the inventor; much rather has it the appearance of an unwilling assent to his undertaking a risk, which may possibly lead to a failure altogether independent of the principles of his system. I am well aware of the risk I run in the agreement I have made. There are many details of gun construction with which I am only imperfectly acquainted. The gun will have to be made by those who are without experience in such work, and it will be tried and reported on by those who can hardly be considered unprejudiced, but I felt that it was better to run the risk rather than have it said that I dared not submit my views to the test of practical experience."

An Imperial decree has just been issued for the reorganization of the Russian Artillery. It is estimated that, according to the new system, the mounted artillery will, in the course of next year, comprise 48 brigades, or 288 batteries, of which 192 will be field and 96 fixed batteries. The fortress artillery will consist of 50 battalions, each 457 strong when on a peace footing, with a war effective of 1,321. The two parks of siege artillery are at Duna-burg and Kieff, each park consisting of 280 big guns and 120 mortars, and by January 1 each of these parks of artillery will be raised to the following strength: 12 8-inch guns, 60 heavy 6-inch guns, 144 light 6-inch guns, 116 3-inch guns and 130 mortars. A new section has, since October 1, been formed at the War Office, and this section, which is to have the exclusive management of the artillery, is under the control of the Grand Duke Michael and General Solfano, and though the artillery committee will often be consulted by the officers of this section, it will not have any controlling power. Each military division will in future have detachments of mounted, horse, and fortress artillery, these detachments being commanded by a field officer.

The New York Times says: "The gentlemen who have assumed to know all about the President's intentions in regard to the appointment of a Surgeon-General, and who have given utterance to several alleged serious reasons for the President's disinclination to name Colonel J. H. Baxter, have probably done the medical purveyor a service instead of inflicting an injury. The assertion that he has ever insisted upon promotion as a political debt owed to him for party services is met by the answer that he has never written a letter expressing that idea, and it is learned that no such letter has been shown to the President. That he is a Republican has been no secret. Neither has it been a secret that his predecessor, General Murray, although appointed by President Arthur, was a Democrat. General Crane, who preceded General Murray, was also a Democrat appointed by a Republican President, and General Barne, General Woodward, and General Hammond, predecessors in their order of the other Surgeons-General named, were all Democrats."

SAYS the London Broad Arrow: "While we are considering how to educate our young officers, the German Naval Squadron, 'consisting of four magnificent ships, with 54 guns and 1,500 men,' are en route to the West Indies and other places, with cadet schoolrooms and other accommodation for their future captains on board. Our cadets are being carefully dry-nursed in Dartmouth harbor in the meantime, and as carefully prevented seeing either the guns and ships they will have to serve in or the manners and customs of our foreign neighbors. When are the Admiralty going to wake up?"

A WASHINGTON despatch, referring to the duty recently devolved upon Inspectors of the Army to inspect colleges where army officers are detailed, says: "It is a well-founded belief that at some institutions there is no military instruction whatever, and the arms are not even unboxed to be cared for properly, while the detailed officer is wholly employed as a professor of mathematics or as instructor in some other study."

MAJOR HENRY CLAY WOOD, Asst. Adjt. Gen., has arrived in Washington and has been assigned to duty, temporarily, with Major Ward in charge of the pension branch. Major Volkmar, who is to succeed Major Wood as Asst. Adjt. Gen. in the Department of Columbia, will not arrive at Vancouver Barracks before the 1st of December. He left Washington this week for a short vacation, but will return there again before reporting for duty at his new station. Major Schwan, the new Adjt. Gen., has assumed full charge of the enlisted branch and has become so familiar with his duties already that he is now regarded as one of the regulars.

THE N. Y. Times of November 4, has a statement regarding the building of the dynamite-gun cruiser, authorized by Congress during the concluding days of the summer session, which is, to say the least of it, premature. The dimensions of the boat, etc., and the details of armament are correct, being copied from the bill. The assertion that "the contract for building the vessel has gone begging for six months," is, moreover, essentially inaccurate, it being but a little more than three months that Secretary Whitney has had the authorization of Congress to consider the expediency of this novel addition to the Navy; and, as a matter of fact, two ship-building firms would have been glad of a chance to present plans and estimates. The conditions of the contract, we agree with our contemporaries, are severe, but the Naval architects of the country are not yet so financially poor that they will be frightened away from the entertainment of a contract by a bond of \$350,000 to answer its requirements, or so diffident of their engineering and constructive ability as to admit the impossibility of achieving 20 knots per hour with a boat 230 feet long, 7½ feet draught, 3,200 horse-power and designed distinctively for speed. W. C. Cramp's Sons, who will in all probability build the new cruiser—though the Times has anticipated the fact by saying that the contract between that firm and the Pneumatic Gun Company was concluded on November 3—have all the professional science and the material resources requisite for the execution of the work they propose to undertake. From their practical skill and Lieutenant Zallinski's adapting genius we look for a combined result of the largest importance in Naval warfare.

THE changes in Light Battery Commanders took place on Monday of this week. They are now commanded as follows: E, 1st Artillery, Vancouver Barracks, Capt. Tully McCrea; K, 1st Artillery, Presidio of San Francisco, Capt. W. L. Haskin; A, 2d Artillery, Little Rock Barracks, Capt. F. B. Hamilton; F, 2d Artillery, Fort Leavenworth, Capt. C. A. Woodruff; C, 3d Artillery, Washington Barracks, Capt. J. G. Turnbull; F, 3d Artillery, San Antonio, Capt. J. B. Burbank; B, 4th Artillery, Fort Adams, Capt. John Egan; F, 4th Artillery, Fort Snelling, Capt. G. B. Rodney; D, 5th Artillery, Fort Douglas, Capt. D. H. Kinzie; F, 5th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, Capt. J. R. Brinckle.

A WASHINGTON "special" referring to the yet unpassed bill to authorize the President to grant brevet commissions in recognition of service in fighting Indians, says Miles' Apache campaign and his commendation of a number of his subordinates is likely to help this bill next winter. Half a dozen captains and lieutenants rendered eminent services in this campaign, and distinguished themselves by courage, endurance, fertility of resource, and in fact, in every way that a soldier can distinguish himself, but beyond the commendatory language of the general commanding, and the Secretary of War, no official recognition of these services can be made.

CRITICAL Broad Arrow raises the question whether its London contemporary, the Army and Navy Gazette, is correct in saying of a deceased officer, General Baron de Mallet, that "He was maternal grandson of the fifth Viscount Molesworth, and has resided in England since his decease." Webster, who is supposed to excel in definition, gives these among the meanings of reside: "to remain, to dwell permanently or for a length of time; to abide continuously; to remain for a long time; to settle; to subsist." Under any one of these definitions it would seem to be clear that the deceased Baron may be said to reside in England.

600,000 PERSONS visited the Great Eastern at Liverpool during the five months in which she was exhibited as a show-ship. She sailed from there on October 7, to Dublin, there to remain on show during the winter, while in the spring she is to proceed, to Havre, and there lie during the time the Havre Exhibition is open. On the voyage to Dublin a special entertainment was given in the 75 ft. tank for the benefit of the crew and visitors. On the side of the tank hung the announcement in large letters, "This tank held 1,760 miles of the Atlantic cable."

Now that the arts of peace are engaging the attention and employing the talents of our naval officers, the mercantile marine is receiving the benefit, in many ways, of the education bestowed upon the "Children of the Republic" at the Naval Academy. Lieut. V. L. Cottman, U. S. N., of the Branch Hydrographic Office, N. Y., is last officer who has placed American tide-water navigators under obligations by his talent for patient, skillful, compilation; he having, under the auspices of the U. S. Coast Survey, and from data supplied by the specialists attached to that valuable branch of the public service, prepared a series of tide tables for 1887, giving the time of high and low water, together with the variations,

for all the principal Atlantic ports, for every day in the year. For painstaking accuracy these tables are models.

THE San Francisco Report says: "General Howard was resolved that the royal Japanese visitors should be early impressed with the military greatness of the United States, and so treated them last Thursday to what the Chronicle calls a 'grand review' at the Presidio, said grand review consisting of a parade of eight slim companies. The Japs were polite enough to express surprise and delight at the impressive spectacle, and no doubt had a laugh over it when they got back to the Palace Hotel."

THE amount (\$35,000) apportioned by the Secretary of War to Fort Porter, N. Y., from the appropriation for rebuilding military stations, will be expended in building new barracks and a new guard house. Congress will be asked to make a sufficient appropriation during the coming session to permit the plans for new officers' quarters and other buildings to be carried out.

A DESPATCH of November 4, from Newburg to the New York World says: The West Point Foundry at Cold Spring was sold at auction to-day to William J. Paulding, President of the Association, for \$150,000.

#### IMPORTATIONS BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

FOLLOWING is the decision by the Solicitor of the Treasury on the question as to the liabilities to duty of certain articles brought into port by officers of the Portsmouth and Saratoga. In connection with it attention is called to Article 12 of the Regulations for the Government of the Navy, Rev. Stat. p. 278.

Sec. 1634, Rev. Stat., Art. 12. No person connected with the Navy shall, under any pretence import in a public vessel any article which is liable to the payment of duty.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1886.

The Secretary of the Treasury:

SIR: I have considered the questions presented by your letter of the 27th instant, in relation to certain wines and other articles brought from abroad by the officers of the United States war vessels Portsmouth and Saratoga and found on board by the collector of customs on their recent arrival at Newport.

For convenience in order to properly answer these inquiries the articles so found may be divided into three classes.

1. Certain wines purchased abroad by the caterers of the mess and in use for consumption on board the vessel by the members of the mess or their visitors.

2. Certain articles including wines, gloves, clothing, etc., imported for the use of persons other than the officers bringing the same.

3. Other articles including wines, gloves, etc., brought for the officers' own use.

In regard to the first class, I would say that the wines although brought from a foreign country within the jurisdiction of a customs district were evidently not intended to be landed. Although the arrival is presumptive of an intent to land generally, yet circumstances which are apparent may rebut that presumption as in the present case. To constitute an importation there must be an arrival with intent to unlade. Therefore, with regard to these I should say that they are not dutiable if retained on shipboard for use according to the original intent as expressed.

In regard to the second class, viz.: the articles brought for the use of other persons than the officers bringing them whether as gifts or otherwise, I should say that they are dutiable and there is no discretion in the customs officers or in the Secretary of the Treasury to abate any portion of the duties prescribed by law. It becomes the duty of the collector in this case to collect the duties or to deposit the goods in store as unclaimed.

As to the third class, viz.: the articles brought for the officers' own use, I have to say, that the question whether they are dutiable or not, depends upon whether they are wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, not merchandise. If they are, they are free of duty. It is a question requiring the judgment and discrimination of the collector after receiving the evidence by affidavit or otherwise of the owner, as in other cases. As to what constitutes wearing apparel in actual use and personal effects, the Supreme Court in *Astor v. Merritt*, 11th U. S., 202, has given a very wide and liberal construction to the statute. It is not essential that the wearing apparel, such as the gloves, stockings, etc., in this case shall have been worn on the person; but they fulfill the conditions entitling them to exemption, if bought in a reasonable quantity and within a reasonable amount suitable to the station in life and the means of the owner, and for the purpose of forming part of his present wardrobe. And the same liberal view was held as to personal effects, the words "not merchandise" in the statute being considered as defining and explaining the intent of Congress. Any of the articles named on the list brought for the personal use of the officer on shipboard or in his quarters on shore might come within the spirit of that decision and would be free of duty. I do not think that there are necessarily any penalties incurred by these officers, so that whatever is collected from them should be by way of duties on such of the goods as the collector may determine to be dutiable.

Very respectfully,  
A. McCut, Solicitor.

#### REPORT OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER.

THE annual report of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury shows that 50,829 accounts, claims and cases, amounting to \$25,310,310, were settled during the year ending June 30 last, being an increase of 13,679 in the number of accounts adjusted, and an increase of \$105,146,162 in amount. The large increase in the amount of the accounts adjusted (\$105,146,162) is the result of an effort to dispose of the unfinished work in the adjustment of the accounts of disbursing officers, which had accumulated in previous years, and mainly those of Army paymasters and pension agents. The clerical force numbers 67.

In the back pay and bounty division 22,957 claims, amounting to \$782,162 were adjusted; in the Army paymaster's division 7,809, amounting to \$28,828,893; in the quartermaster's division 2,334, amounting to \$19,458,544, and in the Navy pay division 2,975, amounting to \$23,623,100. A special examination and revision has also been made, in connection with the Third Auditor, of the disbursements of the Signal Service from Sept. 1, 1880, until July 1, 1886, embracing expenditures to the amount of \$1,865,333.04, which resulted in the suspension and disallowance of items therein aggregating \$1,061,669.61.



## THE OPERATIONS IN ARIZONA.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF GENERAL MILES.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,  
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Sept. 18, 1886.

To the Asst. Adj. Gen., Div. of the Pacific, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as follows: On the 6th of April I received the following instructions:

H. Q. OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1886.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

The Lieutenant General directs that on assuming command of the Department of Arizona, you fix your headquarters temporarily at or near some point on the Southern Pacific R. R.

He directs that the greatest care be taken to prevent the spread of hostilities among the friendly Indians in your command and that the most vigorous operations looking to the destruction or capture of the hostiles be ceaselessly carried on. He does not wish to embarrass you by undertaking at this distance to give specific instructions in relation to operations against the hostiles, but it is deemed advisable to suggest the necessity of making active and prominent use of the regular troops of your command. It is desired that you proceed to Arizona as soon as practicable.

(Signed) R. C. DRUM, Adjutant General.

With as little delay as practicable, I proceeded to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and assumed command of the Department, April 12, 1886.

On the 20th of April, I issued the following G. O.:

H. Q. DEPT. OF ARIZONA, IN THE FIELD,  
FORT BOWIE, A. T., April 20, 1886.

G. F. O. No. 7.

The following instructions are issued for the information and guidance of troops serving in the southern portions of Arizona and New Mexico.

The chief object of the troops will be to capture or destroy any band of hostile Apache Indians found in this section of country; and to this end the most vigorous and persistent efforts will be required of all officers and soldiers until the object is accomplished.

To better facilitate this duty and afford as far as practicable protection to the scattered settlements, the territory is subdivided into districts of observation as shown upon maps furnished by the Department engineer officer, and will be placed under commanding officers to be hereafter designated.

Each command will have a sufficient number of troops and the necessary transportation to thoroughly examine the district of country to which it is assigned, and will be expected to keep such section clear of hostile Indians.

The Signal detachments will be placed upon the highest peaks and prominent lookouts to discover any movement of Indians and to transmit messages between the different camps.

The Infantry will be used in hunting through the groups and ranges of mountains, the resorts of the Indians, occupying the important passes in the mountains, guarding supplies, etc.

A sufficient number of reliable Indians will be used as auxiliaries to discover any signs of hostile Indians, and as trailers.

The Cavalry will be used in light scouting parties, with a sufficient force held in readiness at all times to make the most persistent and effective pursuit.

To avoid any advantage the Indians may have by a relay of horses, where a troop or squadron commander is near the hostile Indians he will be justified in dismounting one-half of his command and selecting the lightest and best riders to make pursuit by the most vigorous forced marches, until the strength of all the animals of his command shall have been exhausted.

In this way a command should, under a judicious leader, capture a band of Indians or drive them from 150 to 200 miles in forty-eight hours through a country favorable for cavalry movements; and the horses of the troops will be trained for this purpose.

All commanding officers will make themselves thoroughly familiar with the section of country under their charge and will use every means to give timely information regarding the movements of hostile Indians to their superiors or others acting in concert with them, in order that fresh troops may intercept the hostiles or take up the pursuit.

Commanding officers are expected to continue a pursuit until capture, or until they are assured a fresh command is on the trail.

All camps and movements of troops will be concealed as far as possible, and every effort will be made at all times by the troops to discover hostile Indians before being seen by them.

To avoid ammunition getting into the hands of the hostile Indians every cartridge will be rigidly accounted for and when they are used in the field the empty shells will be effectually destroyed.

Friendly relations will be encouraged between the troops and citizens of the country and all facilities rendered for the prompt interchange of reliable information regarding the movements of hostile Indians.

Field reports will be made on the 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, giving the exact location of troops and the strength and condition of commands.

By command of Brig.-General Miles:

WM. A. THOMPSON, Captain 4th Cavalry, A. A. A. G.

The districts of observation were placed under command of experienced officers, and sufficient troops were given to each to enable him to make his district untenable for any hostile bands.

Early in April I decided to make prominent use of the Signal Service and so notified the Chief Signal Officer of that Bureau, and in answer to my request he furnished me ample men and appliances for making that service most useful and effective.

Each troop of cavalry and company of infantry was fully equipped with the necessary supplies and transportation for effective service.

## ORGANIZATION OF THE PURSUING FORCES.

I made such disposition of our troops as would give the best protection to our own citizens, and organized an effective force to pursue them when in Old Mexico. For this purpose I selected Captain H. W. Lawton, 4th Cavalry, an officer who had a brilliant record during the war, whose splendid physique, character, and high attainments as an officer and commander peculiarly fitted him for one of the most difficult undertakings to which an officer could be assigned. He also possessed another element of success in believing that the Indians could be out-maneuvered, worn down, and finally destroyed. His command was composed of picked cavalry and infantry, scouts, guides, etc., with a pack-train capable of carrying two months' provisions, with the necessary ammunition and medical supplies. Before this command was organized the Indians assumed hostilities, making simultaneous attacks at three points in Central Sonora, from near the Mexican Border to 150 miles south of that line. This raid spread terror throughout the district of Mexico. The hostiles swept northward and on the 27th of April invaded our territory, passing down the Santa Cruz Valley, stealing stock and killing a few citizens, including the Peck family. At this point they struck a section of our country further west than they had appeared in for many years, not however without opposition. Captain T. C. Lebo, with his troop, 10th Cavalry, was quickly on the trail and after a hot pursuit of 200 miles brought them to bay in the Pinto Mountains, some thirty miles south of the boundary in Sonora. In this rapid march and encounter, Capt. Lebo displayed his usual energy, good judgment, and gallantry, and although engaging a hostile adversary on grounds of their own choosing and with every natural obstacle against him, he made a good fight, inflicting some loss and sustaining very slight loss to his own command. During the engagement, Corp. Scott, a brave soldier, was severely wounded

and lay disabled under a sharp fire of the Indians and Lieut. Powhatan H. Clarke, a gallant young officer, distinguished himself by rushing forward and with his own hands and at the risk of his life carried the disabled soldier to a place of safety. The youths thus rescuing a veteran under a heavy fire indicates that the days of chivalry have not passed.

After the engagement the Indians continued their retreat and the trail was soon after taken up by Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., a very enterprising young officer of Capt. Lawton's command, who during this entire campaign has rendered most difficult and valuable services. They were then pursued south and west, but the trail was again taken up by Lebo's command and later by Capt. Lawton and they were finally on May 15 intercepted by the command of Capt. C. A. P. Hatfield, 4th Cav., which had been placed to intercept them, east of Santa Cruz, Sonora. The hostiles were completely surprised, Capt. Hatfield's command capturing their entire camp equipment and about twenty horses. At this point the hostiles lost their first deserter, who being his horse shot under him, crawled into the brush and heeding his retreat for forty-five days, surrendering at Fort Apache, 250 miles north, on the 28th day of June. Unfortunately while passing west through a deep and narrow cañon, towards Santa Cruz, embarrassed with his captured property and Indian horses Capt. Hatfield's command was attacked by the hostiles and a sharp fight ensued. There were several cases of conspicuous bravery displayed by the troops. The action of Sergt. Samuel H. Craig was most heroic and very worthy of praise. 1st Sergt. Samuel Adams, and citizen Packer George Bowman exposed their lives in attempting to rescue John H. Conrad, of that troop, who lay seriously wounded on the ground, but still using his rifle to good effect. This act of bravery and heroism would have been richly rewarded had not this unfortunate soldier received a mortal wound as he was being borne from the field by his devoted comrades.

After Hatfield's fight, Lieut. R. A. Brown, 4th Cavalry, an enterprising young officer, with a small command struck the trail and pursued the hostiles in an easterly direction with good effect. The hostiles then divided and a part struck north passing through the Dragon, Casura, and Santa Teresa Mountains. While these movements were being conducted, preparations were made to prevent the Indians at the different agencies affording the hostiles any assistance in men, ammunition or provisions, and on the third day of May, I went as far north as Fort Thomas, Arizona, and there met Capt. F. E. Pierce, commanding at San Carlos Agency, and Lieut. Col. J. F. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache.

Soon after assuming command of the Department, I became convinced that there could be no permanent peace or lasting settlement of the chronic condition of warfare that had for centuries afflicted the territories now comprising Arizona and New Mexico, and the bordering Mexican States, until the hostile Apache Indians then on the warpath were captured or destroyed and those at the agencies entirely freed from that mountainous region. The trails they had made in past years showed that their raids had been from the Agency through the settlements, and back again to that source of evil, and every few years their boys became full-fledged warriors, who in order to achieve distinction according to the traditions and practices of their fathers, were compelled to commit savage acts of devastation.

I then informed Col. Wade that he should make it his duty not only to prevent any communication between the hostiles and the Indians on his reservation, but that he should exert his utmost energy to bring the camp of Chiricahua and Warm Springs, who were then not only mounted but still armed and liable at any time to assume hostilities, entirely under his control and gain their confidence if possible, but at least, to obtain such control over them as would enable him to remove them from the territory in case he received an order from me to that effect, and furnish him with additional troops to accomplish that object. That duty could not have been assigned to a more efficient, judicious and determined officer.

Capt. Pierce, who is by appointment of the President, in charge of the civil administration of the San Carlos and White Mountain Indians, and who is a very faithful and efficient officer fully conversant with the intricacies of the work, and actively co-operated in the enterprise. The matter was kept a secret and every effort was made to bring about the desired result.

## PURSUIT OF THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

I return again to the movements of the hostile Indians who were now divided into two bands. The one moving north through the Dragon Mountains was intercepted by Lieut. L. M. Brett, 3d Cav., they crossing the Southern Pacific Railroad near Dragon Summit, thence passing north to a point west of Fort Grant, Arizona.

In this pursuit Lieut. Brett displayed great energy and determination. The Indians going over the roughest mountains, breaking down one set of horses would abandon them and pass straight over the highest ranges and steal others in the valley below, while the troops in order to pursue them were obliged to send their horses around the impassable mountain heights, and followed the trail on foot climbing in the ascent and sliding in the descent. He went at one time twenty-six hours without a halt, and was without water during eighteen hours in the intense heat of that season. When they were in the mountains west of Fort Grant, Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., took up the trail and later the pursuit was continued by Lieuts. R. D. Read, Jr., S. D. Freeman, J. W. Watson, J. B. Hughes, and W. E. Ship, 10th Cav., Lieut. A. T. Dean, 4th Cav., and Lieut. G. W. Ruthers, 8th Inf., and when near Fort Apache all the horses then in the hands of the hostile raiding party captured by Captain J. T. Morrison, 10th Cav. The Indians then turned south and the pursuit was again continued by troops under Capt. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cav., Capt. Allen Smith, 4th Cav., Capt. C. C. Doane, 2d Cav., Lieut. W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., and others. They finally recrossed the Mexican boundary.

The other party or band of hostiles were followed west by Lt. Brown until the trail was struck by Capt. Lawton. They were turned north by the movement of the troops under Capt. A. E. Wood, 4th Cav., and Lieut. Wm. Davis, Jr., 10th Cav., and then entered our territory again east of Oro Blanco, Arizona.

Then the pursuit was taken up by Capt. Lebo and Lieuts. Davis and Clarke, 10th Cav., and followed through the Santa Rita, Whetstone, Santa Catalina, and Rincon Mountains.

When in the Catalina Mountains, they were attacked by a body of citizens under Messrs. Samanago and Leatherwood from Tucson, Ariz., and a boy who had been recently captured by them was recaptured. They were pressed south by Capt. Lebo and Lieut. Davis, Capt. Lawton and Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., 10th Cav., and in passing through the Patagonia Mountains, they were intercepted by Lieut. R. D. Walsh, 4th Cav., June 6, with a loss of much of their equipments and stock. They were then pursued by Capt. Lawton and Capt. J. G. McAdams, 3d Cav., into Sonora for the second time, and during this movement the Indians were commanded by Colo. Royall, Shafter, Wade, and Mills, who made excellent dispositions of their troops.

From that time, Capt. Lawton with a fresh command assumed the arduous and difficult task of pursuing them continuously through the broken, mountainous country, of Sonora, for nearly three months.

From that time, Capt. Lawton pursued them from one range of mountains to another, over the highest peaks, often 9,000 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, and frequently in the depths of the cañons, where the heat in July and August was of tropical intensity.

A portion of the command leading on the trail were without rations for five days, three days being the longest continuous period without food, and two or three deer killed by the troops and mule meat without salt. The pack trains had been delayed by the roughness of the road and the difficulty in following the trail.

A portion of Capt. Lawton's command consisted of picked infantry, a part of the time under command of Lieuts. Henry Johnson, Jr., and C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., Lieut. H. C. Benson, 4th Cav., Asst. Surg. Leonard Wood, Lieut. T. J. Clay, 10th Inf., and Lieuts. J. J. Haden and S. E. Smiley, 8th Inf.

These men made marches where it was impossible to move cavalry and pack trains but their laborious and valuable efforts were rewarded by the miserable shoes, made at and furnished from the military prison at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. The worthless material frequently fell to pieces in three or four days marching. This not only occasioned unjust expense to the soldiers, but caused them unnecessary and cruel hardship and suffering. His scouts and trailers performed very difficult service under Lieut. Leighton Finley.

The troops suffered somewhat from fever, but fortunately they were very strong men and endured their hardships with commendable fortitude. When on the Yaqui River and in the district of Moctezuma, the hostile camp was surprised and attacked by Capt. Lawton's command. The Indians escaped among the rocks, but their entire property, with the exception of what they could carry, was captured, including all their horses. They scattered in every direction, but whenever this occurred the troops followed the trail of a single Indian until they came together again. They committed several murders and many depredations in the districts of Sahuaripa, Ures, Moctezuma, and Arizpe, in the State of Sonora, Mexico, and moved rapidly north by a march of nearly 300 miles to the vicinity of Fronteras in Arizpe, district Sonora. Meanwhile the concentration of the troops in the vicinity of the hostile camp, the rapid movement of two troops of cavalry under Lieut.-Col. George A. Forsyth, 4th Cav., from Fort Huachuca, the movement of Lieut. James Parker, 4th Cav., from the east, and Lieuts. James Lockett and W. E. Wilder, 4th Cav., with his own and Lieut. D. N. McDonald's troop, 4th Cav., from Fort Bowie to that point, and the very vigorous and rapid movement of Capt. Lawton following them up from the south, were most threatening to the Indians, and had a most discouraging effect upon them.

During their raids in the United States Territories, fourteen persons were reported killed by the hostiles; in their raids through the Mexican States their depredations were still greater.

## REMOVAL OF THE CHIRICAHUA AND WARM SPRINGS INDIANS.

During the time the hostiles were 300 miles south of the Mexican boundary, and when a temporary peace and security prevailed in our own Territories I turned my attention more particularly to the removal of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians, as their camps have been the place of refuge for the hostiles for years.

In my visit to Fort Apache, the Honorable Secretary of the Interior very kindly sent his secretary, Mr. L. Q. C. Lamar, Jr., to accompany me. This secured a co-operation of that Department, and avoided any conflict of opinion or authority. I made a very careful examination into the condition of the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches. I found over 400 men, women, and children, and a more turbulent and dissipated body of Indians I have never met. Some of them, chiefly women, were industrious. They had raised a little barley, but much of their earnings and crops went for trifles and "fiesta" drinks; riots and bloodshed were not infrequent.

These people were on paper prisoners of war, yet they had never been disarmed nor dismounted and the stillness of the night was often broken by the discharge of rifles and pistols in their savage orgies. The indolent and vicious young men and boys were just the material to furnish warriors for the future and these people although fed and clothed by the Government had been conspiring against its authority. They had been in communication with the hostiles, and some of them had been plotting an extensive outbreak. Being fully confirmed in opinion that the permanent peace of these Territories required the removal of these tribes from the mountains of Arizona, I sent a delegation of both Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians to Washington, under charge of Capt. Dorst, to confer with the authorities with a view of some location being selected for them where they would no longer be a disturbing element. My first intention was to have them moved to some place east of New Mexico, all their articles and baggage, the most of their children scattered through the Indian Indian Schools, and should they consent to go peacefully, enough domestic stock, money, and farming utensils given them to make them self-sustaining, and such disposition made of the hostiles as should subsequently be determined upon by the Government as most advisable.

There were ten men sent to Washington, and the number included several of the principal leaders and some of the most dangerous characters. Nothing was accomplished at Washington, and the delegation was ordered back to Arizona. Against this I telegraphed an earnest protest, giving as a reason that if these Indians returned to Arizona, in defiance of the military authorities and the appeals of the people for their removal, outbreaks and disturbances might be expected for that reason, and that their presence had been a menace to the peace of this country and that in my opinion there could be no hardship in retaining a handful of Indians at Carlisle, Pa., until a question involving the lives, property and peace of the people of this section of the country could be satisfactorily decided.

This had the desired effect of stopping their return—not, however, until they had reached Kansas on their way to Arizona.

They were then independent and defiant and their return to the mountains about Apache under the circumstances would have been worse than the letting loose of that number of wild beasts. I then asked that Capt. J. H. Dorst, 4th Cav., who had charge of them, be ordered to report to me, and also ordered Lieut.-Col. Wade, commanding at Fort Apache, to report to me at once. The importance of the measure then appeared to me sufficient for taking very decided action.

Capt. Dorst was directed to return to Fort Leavenworth and inform those Indians that they could be either friendly treaty Indians or individuals; that they could conform to the wishes of the Government and people, and consent to the peaceful removal to the Indian reservation in those territories, or they could return and be held responsible for their crimes. As the principals had committed scores of murders and warrants for their arrests were awaiting them—and they could not expect the military to shelter them from the just and legal action of the civil courts—the effect of this plain talk was the absolute submission of the Indians to any disposition the Government might decide to make of them. They agreed to go to any place that I might designate, there to wait until such time as the Government should provide them a permanent reservation and funds, domestic stock and utensils by which they could become self-sustaining. This was the first step in that direction that promised ultimate success. In the meantime I had directed Colonel Wade to place those tribes near his post at Apache entirely within his control and in addition to the three troops of cavalry and two companies of infantry then under his command, I ordered one troop from San Carlos, two from Fort Thomas, A. T., and one from Alma, N. M., to march to Fort Apache.

This important and difficult service Lieut.-Col. Wade performed with good judgment and decision. He placed the Indians in the reservation at Indian Wells, a camp of nearly 400 persons 100 miles from Holbrook, Arizona, on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, and thence by rail via Albuquerque, St. Louis and Atlanta to Fort Marion, Florida. This I regard as one of the most difficult duties that can be required of a commanding officer and it was accomplished with complete success.

While at Fort Apache, July 1, I learned from one of the Apaches who left Geronimo's camp after Capt. Hatfield's fight, of the weakened condition of the hostiles, and that and other information convinced me that they could not hold out much longer against the zealous and persistent action of the troops, and that they would soon surrender. I selected two Chiricahua Indians from those at Apache and sent them with Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 8th Cav., to Fort Bowie, Arizona, and thence south into Sonora.

## SURRENDER OF THE INDIANS.

The effort of a small party of Indians to get through the lines south of Bowie near the boundary, and their action in not committing any depredations indicated a desire to surrender or get past the troops to the agency. When near Fronteras there was some communication between the Indians and the local authorities regarding terms of peace,



but it amounted to nothing as the Indians would not place themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. During the two days of truce while this matter was being considered, Lieut. Wilder met two of the Indian women belonging to the hostile camp and informed them that if they and their people desired to give up they could surrender to the American troops, and when the hostiles withdrew from the vicinity of Fronteras closely followed by Lawton's command, communication was opened through means of the two men above referred to with Lieut. Gatewood. They were sent forward with a demand for the surrender of the camp. This resulted in their meeting Lieut. Gatewood, when he rode boldly into their presence at the risk of his life and repeated the demand for their surrender. They refused to surrender at once, but they desired to see Capt. Lawton who had pursued them with great pertinacity. Capt. Lawton granted the interview, but the Indians asked similar terms and privileges to what they had been given before and through the interpreters sent me two messages and made most urgent appeals to see the Department Commander. I replied to Capt. Lawton that their requests could not be granted and that he was fully authorized to receive their surrender as prisoners of war to the troops in the field. They were told that the troops were brave and honest men and that if they threw down their arms and placed themselves at the mercy of the officers, they would not be murdered. They promised to surrender to me in person and for eleven days Capt. Lawton's command moved north, Geronimo's and Natchez's camp moving parallel and frequently changing its position. At the request of Capt. Lawton, I joined his command on the evening of September 3d, at Skeleton Canyon, a favorite resort of the Indians in former years and well suited by name and tradition to witness the closing scenes of such an Indian war.

While en route to join Lawton's command, Geronimo had sent his own brother, with the interpreter, to Fort Bowie to see me and, if not as a hostage, as an assurance of their submission and desire to surrender and as an earnest of their good faith.

Soon after reaching Lawton's command, Geronimo came into our camp and dismounted; then coming forward unarmed he recounted his grievances and the cause of his leaving the reservation. He stated that he had been abused and assailed by the officials and that a plot had been laid to take his life by Chato and Mickey Free, encouraged by one of the officials; that it was a question whether to die on the war-path or be assassinated; that at that time he was cultivating a crop and if he had not been driven away he would by this time have been in good circumstances. A part of this story I know to be true. I informed him that Capt. Lawton and Lieut. Gatewood were honorable men and that I was there to confirm what they had said to them; that though Capt. Lawton and other troops had followed and thought them incessantly, yet should they throw down their arms and place themselves entirely at our mercy we should certainly not kill them, but that they must surrender absolutely as prisoners of war to the Federal authorities and rely upon the government to treat them fairly and justly. I informed them that I was removing all the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Indians from Arizona and that they would all be removed from this country at once and for all time. Geronimo replied that he would do whatever I said, obey any order and bring in his camp early next morning, which he did. Natchez sent in word requesting a pass of twenty days to go to the White Mountains, but this was refused. They had found troops in every valley, and when they saw heliographic communications flashing across every mountain range, Geronimo and others sent word to Natchez that he had better come in at once and surrender. Natchez was wild and suspicious and evidently feared treachery. He knew that the once noted leader Mangus Colorado, had years ago been foully murdered after he had surrendered, and the last hereditary chief of the hostile Apaches hesitated to place himself in the hands of the pale faces.

I sent in word that if Geronimo would come out he would return with him. I told Geronimo to go and bring him in, and the two subsequently rode in together, and dismounting moved forward, and Natchez formally surrendered his camp. It was then late in the afternoon of September 4, and soon commenced raining in torrents. Early next morning Natchez's people came in and joined Geronimo's camp and I immediately started to return to Fort Bowie, distant sixty-five miles, taking with me Natchez, Geronimo and four other Indians, reaching there after a most fatiguing journey following reached that post three days later. The night before reaching Bowie, three men and three squaws crawled out of Capt. Lawton's camp and escaped into the mountains. There was one Mesquero among them and they have since been trailed towards the Mesquero agency and it is believed will soon be arrested by the troops. On reaching Fort Bowie, the Indians were placed in wagons and sent under heavy guard to Bowie Station, thence by rail to El Paso and San Antonio, Texas. Immediately before and after the surrender, several official communications were received regarding these Indians, but their surrender was in accordance with measures I had taken and directions given to bring it about months before, and the direct result of the intrepid zeal and indefatigable efforts of the troops in the field: when they surrendered they had not ammunition enough to make another fight. At the time referred to I did not suppose that the Indians who surrendered or were captured would in any marked degree be considered different from those hostile Indians who had in the past surrendered to others and to myself in other parts of the country. It is true that they have committed many grievous offences, and there are some malicious and vicious looking men and boys in the camp, but Natchez, and Geronimo and his brother do not appear to be among the worst. Since the establishment of the Government there have been two methods or policies of dealing with the Indians. One, holding them individually responsible for their acts and amenable to the local laws, subject to arrest and punishment; the other, the almost universal policy—where their offenses have assumed the nature of an insurrection—to use the military force against them as a people, and by the devastations of war and destruction of their property, and imprisonment of the whole tribe or banishment from their native country, to effectually subjugate and punish them as one body. Such men as Natchez and Geronimo occupy the same status as Red Cloud, who led the Fort Fetterman massacre, Chief Joseph, Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Eagle, Sitting Bull and thousands of others, many of whom have burned and mutilated their living victims.

In determining what policy it is legal and judicious to pursue regarding these Indians it may be well not only to consider the course the Government has pursued heretofore in its relations with Indians, but also the probable effect which any radical departure from established policies would have upon other Indians that may in the future be in hostility to the Government. Should they be held as prisoners of war and never allowed to return again to the territories of Arizona and New Mexico—and there are military reasons why this would be advisable—I would recommend that their children of suitable ages be placed in the various industrial Indian schools in order that the young generation may not suffer from the acts of their fathers, and that their present degraded condition may be materially improved.

Arbitrary and absolute banishment is a severe punishment for any people, and its effect upon neighboring tribes has been very salutary heretofore, in other parts of the country.

All of the friendly Indians in this Department have been kept under control, and the hostile bands have by proximate use of the Regular troops been subjugated and are now prisoners.

These gratifying results have been produced by the most laborious and persistent effort on the part of all-officers and men.

The hostiles fought until the bulk of their ammunition was exhausted, pursued for more than 2,000 miles over the most rugged and sterile districts of the Rocky and Sierra Madre Mountain regions, beneath the burning heat of mid-summer, until worn down and disheartened they found no place of safety in our country or Mexico, and finally lay down their arms and sue for mercy from the gallant officers and soldiers, who despite every hardship and adverse circumstance have achieved the success their endurance and fortitude so richly deserved.

The above is not the only good work accomplished by the disposition of the troops and a thorough system of communication over the different sections of these vast territories. The military were thus enabled to give substantial protection to the settled settlements, and in addition to this have removed the whole hostile Apache tribe, who have fought the civilized races for 300 years, from the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

This affords the citizens of these territories great gratification and the troops a feeling of relief to know that they are away from this part of the United States.

The results of the military operations during the last four months will, I believe, effect a saving for the Government of \$350,000 per annum, and the benefits to the material interests of these territories cannot well be estimated.

#### HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

I am under obligation to Gov. Luis E. Torres, of Sonora, Mexico, for his most courteous and hearty co-operation. His entire and liberal construction of the terms of the compact between the two Governments was of very great assistance to our officers in moving troops and supplies through that portion of the country, and was acquiesced in by our Mexican officials. In fact every assistance within his personal and official powers was rendered by the Governor to aid in arresting the common enemy that had for many years disturbed the peace of the two Republics.

To the District Commanders, Cols. Grierson, Kautz, Shafter, Bradley and Royall, Lieut. Cols. Wade and Morrow, Maj. Mills, Beaumont, Van Vleet and Vance, Capt. Tupper, Chaffee, Spindle and others I am much indebted for the earnest and judicious use of their troops.

Capt. Wm. A. Thompson, 4th Cav., was appointed acting assistant adjutant general in the field, and in that capacity rendered most valuable assistance. His personal knowledge of the country and his many soldierly qualities have rendered his services most valuable.

Lieuts. Dapray and Stanton have each rendered efficient service in the capture of aid-de-camp. Reports of the officers of the general staff are hereby enclosed, also roster of the troops.

Maj. Barber has discharged the important duties of assistant adjutant general with fidelity and intelligence, and I enclose herewith his annual reports, also the report of Col. L. P. Bradley, commanding the District of New Mexico.

Lieut. Spencer's report and map will show the various trails of the Indians and routes of march of the troops and other topographical information that will be found of interest, and when fully developed will be of value in the future.

The reports of Lieuts. Dravo and Fuller will show the workings of the most interesting and valuable heliographic system that has ever been established. I have made this service useful heretofore, and it would be found valuable in any Indian or foreign war. These officers and the intelligent men under them have made good use of the modern scientific appliances, and are entitled to much credit for their important service.

I would invite special attention to the report of Major Kimball, chief quartermaster of this Department. This efficient officer has rendered most important assistance in the thorough organization and equipment of the means of transportation and in the prompt and proper disbursement of the public funds, and Lieuts. Benson, Neill and Patch are entitled to especial mention, for their arduous and efficient service as A. A. Q. M.

Captain Weston, chief commissary of subsistence, has through his agents kept the scattered camps well supplied. I enclose herewith the report of Assistant Surgeon Leonard Weston, who accompanied Captain Lawton's command from the beginning to the end. He not only fulfilled the duties of his profession, in his skillful attention to disabled officers and soldiers, but at times performed satisfactorily the duties of a line officer, and during the whole extraordinary march, by his example of physical endurance greatly encouraged others, having voluntarily made many of the longest and most difficult marches on foot.

I also submit the report of Captain Lawton, who has distinguished himself as a resolute and skillful commander. His report of the operations of his command and account of one of the most remarkable marches ever made will be found valuable and interesting.

On the 19th of April last, soon after assuming command and seeing the wants and necessities of the Department, I addressed a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army (copy enclosed) and I would respectfully invite attention to that important subject. The recommendations contained in that letter are respectfully renewed. So long as the territory adjacent to the international boundary remains as it is now, the greatest temptation is offered and facilities afforded for marauding bands of outlaws, whether composed of Indians or others of a kindred nature, to make forays from the Mexican side of the line or seek refuge there after devastating the settlements on our own soil, renders the military defenses of paramount importance, and fully justifies the extension of the appropriation for defenses between Texas and Mexico, made a few years since, to this line also.

The scattered settlements, and vast material interests of these territories require that strong military garrisons be maintained at available stations in order that the lives and property of the citizens, as well as the public interests, may be as secure and well protected here as in other parts of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NELSON A. MILES, Brig. Gen., U. S. Army,  
Comdg. Dept. of Arizona.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Minnesota Commandery at St. Paul Nov. 3 the applications of Maj. E. M. Van Duzen and Col. C. B. Lamborn, U. S. V., were acted upon. After the business meeting an interesting paper was read by Gen. John B. Sanborn, entitled "Reminiscences of the War in the Department of the Missouri." This commandery keeps steadily progressing, having now a membership of 112.

At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, held Nov. 3, Col. A. A. Hosmer and Capt. W. P. Atwell, U. S. V., were balloted for; Col. J. Conrad and Major J. W. Cloud, U. S. A., have been received by transfer. The total membership Oct. 20 was 335.

At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, held at Milwaukee Nov. 3, several new candidates were balloted for and a most interesting meeting was held. The Commandery now numbers 130.

At a meeting of the New York Commandery held at Delmonico's, Nov. 3, General E. L. Molineux, presiding, the following were elected: Lieut.-Commander Charles H. Rockwell, U. S. N., Capt. Samuel C. Peck, Jr., U. S. V., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Alfred B. Smith, U. S. V., Capt. Judson B. Andrews, U. S. V., Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Edward F. Winslow, U. S. V., Surgeon Horatio N. Beaumont, U. S. N., P. A. Engineer James Entwistle, U. S. Navy, Capt. William O. Wyckoff, U. S. V., 1st Lieut. Adj. Joseph W. Plume, U. S. V., Act.-Ensign Philip H. Low, Late U. S. N., Bvt. Ensign E. Watson, U. S. V., and Captain Walter P. Tillman, U. S. N., Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., P. Sanger, U. S. A., and Capt. W. A. Clark, U. S. V., were received by transfer. Gen. T. B. Van Burden was transferred to the California Commandery, and Lieut. W. M. Wright, U. S. A., to the Nebraska Commandery. The death of Prof. John Forsyth, U. S. A., retired, was announced and proper action taken. After the meeting an interesting military paper was read by Maj. Thorndike D. Hodges, U. S. V.

ASSISTANT PAYMASTER T. J. COWIE, U. S. N., who joined the *Saratoga* this week, "has," says the *New York (R. I.) News*, "during his stay made a host of friends by his uniform courtesy and agreeable manners."

## THE STATE TROOPS.

### THE NEW YORK INSPECTIONS OF 1886.

The following table gives a condensed statement of the numerical status of the New York and Brooklyn regiments as developed by the inspections just closed:

Present at Inspection.			Per Cent. Present at Inspection.	
Present.	Absent.	Total.	Regt.	Per Ct.
1. 7th.....	560	65	1. 23d	97.2
2. 23d.....	575	20	2. 7th	93.6
3. 69th.....	660	218	3. 12th	87.3
4. 12th.....	568	82	4. 22d	85.3
5. 22d.....	523	90	5. 14th	84.8
6. 18th.....	503	116	6. 12th	81.2
7. 14th.....	457	57	7. 69th	75.1
8. 9th.....	413	157	8. 11th	74.6
9. 71st.....	410	145	9. 71st	73.7
10. 11th.....	351	119	10. 73d	73.2
11. 8th.....	313	245	11. 8th	46.5

The result, while exceptionally satisfactory in many cases, fell generally short of the mark. As a rule the degree of instruction and discipline, so far as can be determined by an inspection of the sort they have in the National Guard, was commensurate with the size of the organizations, or in other words those who had the largest roll and the highest percentage present showed the best training and highest efficiency under arms. The 13th, of course, in view of recent occurrences, must be regarded an exception to this rule. While it cannot with reason be expected that all the regiments, especially of a body of volunteer troops, should exhibit the same degree of excellence, and be filled at all times to the maximum strength, the difference exhibited here is too marked to be passed over as a matter of course, and for this reason the subject has become the cause of much comment among those interested in the welfare of the State troops. The causes of the large absentee lists are mainly attributed to the recent frequent calls on the troops, and to lack of judgment, by selecting an improper season of the year for the inspections, when business is most active and men bound by their daily avocations. The fact that the percentage of absentees was largest in the weaker regiments, where the general interest is at the lowest ebb, and where men are on the lookout for any sort of pretence to remain away, confirms that the first mentioned theory is correct, and as compulsion in the National Guard can only be exercised to a certain extent, it follows that those who control the Guard should use careful discretion as to when, how, and how often to order out the men.

Holding the inspections in the evening gives the impression that they are not regarded as of much importance, and this naturally makes men indifferent. Furthermore, the troops are not alone inspected in the busiest season of the year, but also at the beginning of the drill season, when the ranks are full of men who have never been properly drilled, which accounts for much that calls for remedy in the set up and general bearing of the men. The percentage of recruits, again, is naturally larger in the weaker organizations where the most changes occur, and this is another reason why lack of numbers goes hand in hand with lack of general excellence. In the larger organizations the men "stick" better, and hence the contrast between the beginning and the end of the season is not so marked. Yet all labor under a disadvantage on this account, and the first step towards a remedy would be to shift the inspections from fall to spring, when the winter's work is completed, when each organization can show what it has accomplished during the months of active instruction, and when men are so situated that they can afford a full day for inspection without detriment to their ordinary every day occupation. We have reason to believe that the Inspector's and Adj.-General's Departments hold sensible views on this subject, and, therefore, it may be expected that a change in the time of holding the inspections will be made. Reform in this matter would, no doubt, lessen the percentage of absentees.

To arrest the further decay of the decaying organizations is a more difficult matter. The present cry is, "Give us new armories and we will build up." Of course, in Brooklyn, where the people care for their soldiers, this does not apply, and the regiments, generally, are well-filled up or, at least, increasing. In New York, where the General Public is indifferent, this cry, if not all, covers a great deal of the ground, and it is but reasonable that men will not join regiments quartered in cramped, unsafe armories in deteriorating localities. Whatever the cause, however, the pitiable state of several organizations cries loudly for remedial measures, and the armory question should be brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It is the duty of the authorities to prevent the further appearance as "regiments," of organizations which barely count in their ranks sufficient material to form two maximum companies.

With the Inspector-General's Department lies the duty of providing for a more practical system of instruction, the present one being calculated entirely for show. This is a very important subject, but as we have frequently at length called attention to the necessity of a change, we do not intend to refer here to the matter in detail. That a different standard of judging about these matters is necessary is, however, beyond question.

The above table speaks for itself.

### A QUESTION OF TACTICS.

#### WISCONSIN SAYS:

In your remarks on the recent Governor's review of the 1st Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., you say: "Colonel Clark in taking position on the right of the Brigadier-General after passing in review made, in our opinion, an error." (See decision from A. G. O. of Aug. 23, 1886, published in "Official Memoranda of Decisions," A. G. O. of Nov. 9, 1885.) Now, as that very decision distinctly prescribes that the Colonel should take his place on the right of the General commanding the brigade, may we ask for the benefit of interested readers for an explanation?

The decision referred to by our correspondent is as follows:

HQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJ.-GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
WASHINGTON, AUG. 23, 1886.

Colonel Charles King, A. D. C., Wisconsin National Guard, Milwaukee, Wisconsin:

SIR: Referring to your communication of the 21st inst., submitting questions on points of tactics, I have the honor to reply as follows: 1st. Neither paragraphs 826 nor 827, Infantry Tactics (for review of a brigade in line, and in line of



masses), expressly state whether or not the Colonels commanding battalions leave their battalions, after passing in review, to take place on the right of the general of brigade. Paragraph 826 does, however, state that the column passes in review according to the principles prescribed for the review of a battalion, and in the review of a battalion it is prescribed that the colonel leaves the head of column after passing the reviewing officer. Besides, the note at the foot of page 379, Infantry Tactics, states that "The ceremonies for brigades, divisions, and corps were originally prepared by Bevet Major-General A. T. A. Torbert, U. S. Army, but have been modified to meet the requirements of assimilation," and paragraph 18, General Torbert's form for review of a brigade of infantry, page 388, Upton's Infantry Tactics, edition of 1862, that "when each column has passed the reviewing officer six or eight paces, he will turn to the right, leaving his staff at the head of the column, and place himself on the right of the brigade commander till his regiment has passed. This rule is general for a brigade review."

For the Colonel to place himself by the side of the Brigade Commander does not violate any of the principles of assimilation of the Tactics. Moreover the presence of the Colonel at the reviewing point is desirable, that he may give information in regard to details of his regiment that might not be known to the General commanding the brigade.

I am therefore of the opinion that, in the review of the brigade the Colonels commanding battalions, should, unaccompanied by their staff, take place on the right of the General commanding the brigade.

2d. The Tactics do not provide for "reversing arms" with the sabre or sword, and the movement does not appear to be a practicable one for officers who are mounted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
R. C. DUM, Adjutant-General.

We were not ignorant of this decision, but our judgment was that the principles governing this review were those applying to the review of a division, the reviewing officer being the Governor. That others share this opinion is shown by the fact that none of the colonels, some of whom received their education at West Point, turned out of the column to join the Brigadier-General. In this statement we must include Col. Clark, for we have since been informed that though he turned out it was not to place himself beside General Fitzgerald, but to give instructions to the police stationed on the sidewalk.

This view is further sustained by a paragraph of Tactics which prescribes that the "column passes in review according to the principles prescribed for the review of a battalion," where the captains do not join the regimental commander.

#### RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

REFERRING to my letter in your valuable paper of Oct. 23, and the subsequent remarks of "Rifleman" in your next issue and in which he takes unnecessary exception on a couple of points, I beg to make my meaning clear. In advocating a more extended practice in skirmishing in the Guard, it was not intended that recruits and unskilled shots should indulge in this useful branch of rifle firing before they learned to shoot. It was recommended only for men who have obtained some degree of accuracy. All riflemen of experience know that men who miss a bank of earth 30 feet high cannot be expected to branch off into skirmishing. Therefore, it was considered hardly necessary to make this exception in my remarks referred to. As "Rifleman" seems to be one of those who occasionally fires a little prematurely and hits on the wrong target, I take pleasure in correcting his aim in this respect and locating the wrong direction of his two wild shots in question. In regard to commanding officers putting their reliable shots in the rear rank when firing in volley, I repeat that this is wise precaution, especially considering the inferior state of marksmanship of the Guard as a whole. Riflemen of experience and others, having a knowledge of rifle matters, are well aware that it is impossible for every man in a command to be a sharpshooter even if they were to practice daily all the year round. There are some men having a natural timidity or nervousness, which even constant practice can never wholly offset. Some will always be found wanting; it is impossible for all to be perfect. Therefore, the expediency of putting the reliable shots in the rear rank is very evident, and while I did not claim that this course would wholly obviate timidity among nervous men (as "Rifleman" infers,) still I do claim that it would greatly allay it. In case of necessity, where every shot was valuable, it would, to say the least, be a common sense precaution. I have no desire to discourage the efforts of "Rifleman" in his efforts to help reform: still, when he fires a little wild and is wasting ammunition on the wrong target, I think he should be made aware of his mistake.

"OBSERVER."

#### NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

Ex-lt Sergeant Frank G. Ward, of Co. F, 7th Regiment, gave a handsome dinner at the St. Cloud Hotel on Monday, Nov. 1, in honor of his approaching marriage on Nov. 3. The menu was *recherche*. Among those present were Capt. Daniel Appleton, Adjutant George W. Rand, Lieut. Frank Pawling, 1st Sergt. E. D. Appleton, Sergt. M. B. Stille, and Corporals Dick Johnson and R. A. Powers.

Adjutant General Stephen R. Smith, of Connecticut, orders to call in all helmets, artillery helmet plumes, dress coats, non-com. officers' chevrons, and trousers issued by the State to commanding officers, for use of the enlisted men, with the exception of the Machine Gun Platoons, as soon as practicable, and to issue the new pattern helmets, artillery helmet plumes, uniform dress coats, non-commissioned officers' chevrons for uniform dress coats and blouses, and trousers as adopted according to Article xxx. Regulations. All officers will equip themselves complete according to Article xxx. Regulation C. N. G., without delay, and the wearing by any officer or enlisted man of any portion of uniform not in conformity therewith after December 15, 1886, unless by special consent of the Commander-in-Chief, is forbidden.

The Governor of California has appointed Lieut. Colonel Eugene Lebe, of Stockton, Brigadier General, vice James A. Shepperd, resigned. The appointment is a most excellent one and is well received in the 3d Brigade. General Lebe was appointed Captain of Company A, 8th Battalion, Oct. 6, 1878, and has served as such continuously, although during the State Encampment at Santa Cruz he acted as Lieutenant Colonel, and was so commissioned, of a provisional battalion. He has always been an energetic officer, highly esteemed by those with whom he associated, and there is no doubt of his being able to infuse new life into the 3d Brigade.

The matches shot at Creedmoor on Election day were participated in by over 300 members of the 1st and 3d Brigades, every regiment but one being represented. The day was perfect and the scores, as a whole, were ahead of anything ever before made. Some thirty targets were in constant use from 8 o'clock until sundown, the usual dinner hour being omitted. The second Company of the 7th Regiment and Co. I, of the 3d head the two Brigades with the largest percentage of marksmen and are undoubtedly the winners of the trophies presented by the State of New York,

value, \$50 each. The attendance in these matches of the N. R. A. has been much larger this season than ever before. The prizes amounted to \$117 in cash, and were divided among the seven competitors making 46 or over.

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MAJOR FRANK W. RUSSELL, Asst. Insp. General, reports as follows as to the condition of the New Hampshire Guard at its Encampment in 1886:

It would be nearer in accordance with the custom of the Regular Service, as well as with the Army Regulations of 1881 (Par. 1041), for the regiments to be marched to their respective color lines; the battery to its park, and the troop to the rear of its camp; and left at these points, in line, at "In place, Rest," while the several commanding officers report in person, at brigade headquarters (dismounted, unless the brigade commander is mounted), the arrival of their commands.

With regard to the guard mounting he says: The details from the 1st and 2d Inf. were slow in arriving on the line whose right was marked by the staff officer. They did not start at all till ordered to do so, and once in motion pursued devious routes in approaching it, that from the 2d taking in brigade headquarters on its way. When officers and non-commissioned officers were ordered to the front and centre, many of them were in doubt as to their proper positions. The staff officer inserted the obsolete phrase "about face" to the command for returning the non-commissioned officers to their posts. During the inspection men from the different commands crowded upon the guard so closely, that the brigade commander directed the details to be returned to their regimental parades and the ceremony commenced anew. At the first formation of the guard, four men appeared without overcoats, in their dress uniform. A sergeant of the 1st Infantry marched on in the front rank of the detail, instead of in the line of file closers (Par. 835, Tactics). Several men were without gloves. Whenever troops turn out under arms, gloves should be worn. The second formation was much more promptly and correctly made than the first. In correcting the action of certain of his men during the inspection, the senior officer of the guard, although apparently quite familiar with his duties and desirous of discharging them properly, used the expression, "Bring the hammer to the safety notch, please," repeatedly. This word is undoubtedly required by common courtesy in ordinary social intercourse, but it should not form a part of any military command or caution, and its use therein savors of a discipline modelled after the standard of "H. M. S. Pinare," rather than the directness which ought to mark all communications between soldiers on duty. The junior officer of the guard was none too well informed concerning his functions, although commissioned more than a year ago. Many men in ranks were evidently recruits, or, in any event, those who, however long in service, had not received proper instruction, and were generally uneasy, gazing about, holding pieces incorrectly at "order arms," etc. The behavior of all soldiers at guard mount ought to be as exact as at parade or review; the position of the soldier should be strictly maintained and absolute silence preserved. The guard was marched direct to the guard house.

At 5 P. M. undress parade took place in the company streets. I did not see the field music of any regiment, except the 3d, take position and sound off as prescribed in Par. 814, Tactics. The guard was not paraded at retreat. It is the duty of the companies of the guard to parade at reveille, retreat and tattoo, and also during parades and reviews. No evening gun was fired. Tattoo roll call was attended throughout the entire command, but earlier than the prescribed time. The assembly is the signal for forming the company in ranks and calling the roll (Par. 835, Tactics). The field music of the 1st Infantry was slow in assembling to beat the march prior to tattoo and that of the 3d did not start out at 6 P. M., as ordered in Letter A. G. O. Nov. 23, 1877. The old guard was formed too near the main entrance. It should be paraded sufficiently far from it to allow the new guard to complete its change of direction before arriving opposite its left. One man in the rear rank of the old guard wore a citizen's overcoat. The guard house was in good order except the floor of the upper room, which was littered with straw from the bunks. At morning drill call every organization in camp was out promptly and put to work of hard work. At 7 P. M. the infantry of the brigade was formed in line of masses and exercised in the evolutions of the brigade for an hour or more by the Brigadier General commanding. The movements attempted were mainly formations in line of masses and column, of masses, with deployments from them into line. This drill was valuable in showing how little the battalion commander and the brigade staff know of brigade evolutions, it being difficult to say which of these two classes of officers was the more poorly versed in its duties. If a brigade drill is to be a feature of the next camp, it will require close study on their part to insure their successful performance. At 4.15 P. M. the 3d Inf. turned out for inspection. Its formation was quick and correct. When arms were presented the rifle, to which the rank of the inspector entitled him, was omitted. The time being limited there was no separate inspection of dress and general appearance. Pieces varied greatly in condition; occasionally one was found in fine order, but in very many instances the men had evidently made no effort to clean them. All of them were serviceable however. In most of the companies equipments were not clean. H. (Franklin) Co. being a notable exception to this rule. The brigade dress parade this evening was an excellent ceremony. Police of camp ground at inspection about 7.30 P. M. was good. Tattoo roll call was more uniformly observed than last evening and taps was generally obeyed. Inspection of camp ground at 7.30 A. M. showed it to be well policed, with the exception of large heaps of soiled straw in the battery stable yard. The battery commander stated that he had made application to the proper authority for teams to remove this straw, but they had not been furnished.

At 9 A. M. Troop A, Cavalry, was promptly in line, mounted, for inspection. When arms were presented to the Inspector-General, the single trumpet present, who wore his trumpet slung at his breast instead of his back, failed to sound a flourish. The horses were generally well groomed, in good working condition and well groomed, the sabres, belts and horse equipments well cleaned and uniforms well kept. At carry sabre many troopers held the wrist against the ribs, instead of resting it upon the top or the thigh (par. 459, Cav. Tactics). At present and inspection sabre, the blade was quite often inclined to the front instead of being vertical. Some incorrect positions of the bridle head were noticed. Belts were frequently too loose. When the belt is sufficiently tightened to keep it above the rear buttons and over the lower front buttons, it is not only more soldierly in appearance, but vastly more comfortable for the wearer. More instruction in the school of the trooper mounted would be beneficial, and the frequent practice of the exercises prescribed in par. 459, Cav. Tactics would give the troopers better control and more confidence when mounted. There were many absentees from this inspection. The Army regulation

(par. 1322) concerning attendance at inspection should be enforced as far as practicable. The stable, cook house, mess tent and mess furniture of this command were all in excellent order. Its general condition, in view of the many difficulties inseparable from the mounted service in the National Guard, is worthy of much praise, and testifies to the competence and faithfulness of its commander, the willing support of his subalterns and the zeal of the troopers. If this troop could be armed with a good revolver, the Army "Peacemaker," cal. 45, for example, and properly instructed in its use, its efficiency would be very materially increased. At 9.30 A. M. the 1st Battery of Light Artillery formed in battery in front of brigade headquarters for inspection. At command "Present, sabre," trumpets did not flourish. Chiefs of platoons were not six yards in front of the line of muzzles (par. 922 art. Tactics). Although one half of this battery is almost wholly new, Platoon B having been recruited and officered at Manchester since its disbandment at Concord last spring, the entire command is in excellent condition. At this inspection its carriages were newly painted and waxed clean, its pieces bright, the horses of good size, well groomed and surprisingly well trained (taking into account the few days they are in service), horse equipments and harness clean, drivers and cannoneers steady and better set up than their comrades of the infantry. One explanation of this creditable state of affairs is found in the statement of the battery commander that for some months past four evenings a week had been devoted to drill. The attainment of such a degree of efficiency in this arm of the service is sufficient evidence not only of the ability and energy of the captain, but also of the enthusiasm which must animate every member of his command.

On the evening of the review I found the best instructed sentinels I have ever seen in New Hampshire. The sentinels of the cavalry and artillery, when challenging, are in the habit of holding their sabres with the hand in quarte near the waist plate, the point directed horizontally to the front. There is nothing in either Tactics or Regulations (so far as I am aware) that directly prescribes the position a dismounted sentinel armed with the sabre takes when challenging; but par. 1139, Cavalry Tactics distinctly states that mounted sentinels armed with the sabre take the position of guard when challenging and holding communications, and, I think, a dismounted sentinel, so armed, should, when thus occupied, hold his sabre in that position.

On June 18 brigade guard mount was much better performed than those earlier in the encampment, the men being steadier and the passage in review very good indeed. Two of the details were marched on the line in double time; a manifest error as the band was playing in quick time.

The drills this morning showed perceptible improvement in all the infantry regiments. The artillery spent a large portion of the time in formations from line into battery and the reverse, all of which were well done. The cavalry exhibited commendable knowledge of the school of the troop mounted, the troopers, however, the troopers should endeavor to "increase the gallop without losing control of their horses or opening the files," (par. 530, Cavalry Tactics).

At 2.45 P. M. the 3d Infantry paraded for inspection. Its formation was well made. When arms were presented to the Inspector General, no ruffe was beaten. As in the other regiments there was no inspection of dress and general appearance, the time allowed not admitting of it. The band had been directed to report for consolidation with the others at 3.30 P. M., and was therefore inspected before the companies were. This band was the only one which had clean instruments. The arms and equipments were in good condition, and the regiment was, in my judgment, the cleanest of the three. In all the regiments some men still neglect the repeated admonitions of the Inspector General and my own previous orders concerning the various little details of dress and personal habit, which, united, distinguish the soldier from the sloven. Company commanders should hold their non-commissioned officers responsible for these matters, requiring them to see that the members of their squads, if they come short of godliness, at least attain the cleanliness which is accounted next to it. The uniforms of the infantry show unmistakable signs of their nine years' wear, and ought to be replaced by new ones as early as possible. When this change is made it is hoped the oft repeated recommendation of the Adjutant General will be heeded, and that relic of antiquity, the "claw hammer" coat, discarded for a garment similar to the one now worn in the Regular Service. Fatigue uniforms ought to be issued by the State, it being a most unjust expense for the enlisted men to be obliged to buy their caps and blouses at their own expense. The brigade was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief at 4 P. M. Formations were not as good, troops were not as steady while reviewing party was passing around the line, nor were alignments as well preserved when marching in review as at this ceremony two years ago. Trumpets of mounted troops should sound while the organization to which they belong is passing the reviewing officer (par. 1132, Cav. Tactics, Art. Tactics).

The dress of soldiers of all grades on duty should be the prescribed uniform, and no article of civilian clothing should be permitted. When out of their tents and not in dress coats, blouses ought to be worn and buttoned throughout.

The camp ground is much better adapted to its purpose now than then, the location of the stable and arsenal and permanent cook house, and the introduction of a supply of running water having wonderfully increased its convenience and healthfulness. The discipline was better this year, and the personal conduct of both officers and enlisted men was above reproach. When New Hampshire can assemble 1,200 men, representing every section of the State, and hold them in camp for five days without the occurrence of a single case of drunkenness or disorder of any description, it is a fact which not only National Guardsmen, but her citizens generally, should be glad to "point with pride." Military courtesy was well observed, it being the exception for enlisted men to pass officers without rendering the proper salute. Failure to do this, when it did occur, was found to be due to a lack of instruction and not to intentional neglect. Study of general orders and army instruction are beginning to bear fruit in a better knowledge of guard duty. It was in general well performed. The calls when sounded from Brigade Headquarters were not repeated at the guard house. The musicians of the guard should do this as invariably as those of the other organizations in camp. I respectfully recommend that a guard report book be supplied instead of the time available for drill was unusually limited this year, owing to the unpleasant weather and the day consumed by the parade in Concord, but such time as could be obtained was fully utilized. It is very much to be regretted that the length of the annual encampment cannot be extended somewhat. At present the men hardly get settled down to their work before camp is broken, and the routine of military duty to which they were getting accustomed is abruptly dropped, not to be resumed for a twelve-month. Signaling was practiced whenever possible by a detachment of Co. D, 1st Inf., under the able direction of Capt. Richard M. Scammon, A. D. C., acting signal officer.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### OHIO.

THE present Administration is quietly doing very much for the advancement of the National Guard. In the first place the appointment of the splendid soldier, H. A. Axline, to be Adj. General gave the Guard a true friend in the right place. Ohio has never had a better Adj. General.

The encampment next year will be a State encampment—an encampment of the entire Guard at one point.

This plan has long been discussed and the result will be awaited with much interest. Gen. Axline has succeeded in purchasing for the State, at very advantageous terms, enough knapsacks and canteens to supply the entire Guard, and a full supply of field cooking utensils, camp kettles, etc., and in future proposes to limit the amount of baggage taken by the men to camp to the capacity of the knapsack, and it is also proposed to do away with bulky stores.

There has also been a purchase of 200 riot guns which will be distributed among the different regiments. These, with the new pattern Gatling and rifled field guns added last spring, vastly improve the armament of the Guard.



Targets will be issued to the different companies and more attention given hereafter to marksmanship; of this we will write more fully next week.

General Order No. 14, Sept. 16, 1886, requires every officer of the Guard to send a complete statement of his military services in the Army or National Guard, on blanks furnished for the purpose, to the Adjt.-General's office that it may appear in the forthcoming A. G. reports.

General Order No. 15, dated Oct. 13, reads as follows: The following named officers are hereby detailed to act as Inspectors of Armories of the several organizations of the Ohio National Guard, as provided in Section 3,065 Revised Statutes, and they will be obeyed and respected accordingly: Artillery.—1st Regt., Major E. O. Dana, Cincinnati. Infantry.—1st Regiment, Col. F. W. Moore, Cincinnati; 2d, Col. James C. Howe, Kenton; 3d, Lieut.-Col. James E. Shellenberger, Piqua; 6th, Major J. W. Gibbons, Cleveland; 8th, Major Arthur L. Hamilton, Chillicothe; 7th, Col. W. J. White, Springfield; 8th, Major C. V. Hard, Wooster; 9th Battalion, Capt. R. R. Rudd, Springfield; 13th Regiment, Lieut.-Col. Chas. D. Thompson, Georgetown; 14th, Maj. A. B. Coit, Columbus; 16th, Major H. S. Bunker, Toledo; 17th, Major S. Roe Robinson, Coleridge. No inspections, at the expense of the State, will be made by these officers, unless specially authorized from General Headquarters.

There is being issued from the Adjutant-General's office a complete roster of Ohio soldiers in the War of the Rebellion. The series will contain not less than ten volumes. Volume 2 is now ready for distribution, and contains the roster of the first twenty regiments of three years' men. Vol. 3 will be ready for distribution after Jan. 15, 1887. A circular letter from the Adjt.-General's office will give full particulars to those who may be interested enough to send for it.

#### CALIFORNIA.

True Alta says: More attention is being paid to matters in the National Guard than for some time past, and unusual interest is being manifested in relation to its future by both officers and men. At present things are being shaped to secure promises of aid from legislative candidates, and a large number of favorable replies to a circular sent out have been received from those who aspire to the Senate and Assembly, who promise relief in case the candidates are elected. It is certainly a desirable thing to have on record what ambitious legislators propose to do for the benefit of the National Guard, and among those officers having the matter in charge there is a strong belief that great assistance will accrue to the Service when the next Legislature assembles.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E.—Par. 1870, Army Regulations, 1881, is still in force.

Doe-Boy.—We do not find the decision to which you refer. Please give further particulars.

O. B. S.—A non-commissioned officer or any other enlisted man of a light or any other battery, or any other organization, executes the about prescribed in Tactics for all enlisted men.

Apache.—The names of the Indian prisoners at Fort Pickens, so far, are Ge-ro-ni-mo, Nat-chez, Pe-ri-co, Fun, Ah-nan-di-a, Na-pl, Yah-no-sha, Tish-noh-ton, Zhon-ne, Klith-di-yah, Hish-i, Cha-po, La-zai-yah, Mo-see, Lo-nah.

Marion asks: Marching in column of fours in single rank, is the command "right by twos" a proper command? Ans.—Yes. The tactics provide for all evolutions in single as well as in double rank. What can be the objection anyhow?

Maginnis.—We do not recall any special decision, but there is nothing to prevent a man, after being discharged from the Army, from presenting a claim for extra duty pay to which he thinks he is entitled, but which was not paid him previous to discharge.

Constant Reader.—Boatswains, carpenters and quartermasters rank the highest among the petty officers of the Navy. If you pass the examination for a cadetship a captaincy might be reached; and if you are under 25 years of age you are eligible for examination for a cadetship.

J. F. D.—You should endeavor to advance yourself to a fair, if not superior, English education, acquire some knowledge of military tactics, forms, habits, etc., cultivate your intelligence by all the means open to you, and then, if you go before a Board, you will stand a good chance of passing for a commission.

B.—Alexander Selkirk, the original of Robinson Crusoe, lived on the island of Juan Fernandez in complete solitude four years and four months. He was taken off the Cinque Port galleon, A. D. 1704, and was taken off by the Duke, privateer, Feb. 12, 1709. He died while Lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D. 1723, aged 47.

W.—For ascertaining the reasons, etc., for the distances, etc., mentioned in Tactics we refer you to files of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. We published some time ago in pamphlet form a list of retirements of cavalry, artillery, and infantry officers from the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which is sent by mail for ten cents. We have no club rates with any other periodical.

J. D. asks: The company being in line in single rank, the command is given—Form double rank fours right,

double time, march. After the fours have wheeled into column, guided the distance and halted, do they, at the command, fours left, complete the movement in double time or in quick time? Ans.—The command as given doubtless intends that the entire movement should be executed in double time, and therefore the wheel into line should be executed in that cadence.

F. F. C.—In a vessel built with a ram the bowsprit (if she happens to have one) is fitted so that it can be unshipped and run in with little trouble. In case of action this precaution would be taken. It would require only a moderate blow to carry away the bowsprit from a vessel running into another head on. The following are the lengths of the vessels referred to: Chicago, 315 ft.; Boston and Atlanta, 270 ft.; Dolphin, 240 ft.; Newark, 310 ft.; Charleston, 320 ft.; Baltimore, 315 ft.; Gunboat No. 1, 230 ft. and Gunboat No. 2, 175 ft.

"Left in front" asks: In the following score at target practice which is the best, viz.:

(1)	4	2	4	3	3
(2)	2	3	4	3	4
(3)	4	3	4	3	2

Ans.—The second score is unquestionably the best, because it shows improvement as it advances, while the other two scores lead off high and decrease in value. No. 2 shows a steady improvement while the others are shooting wild. The bills you ask for were published in the JOURNAL at the terms of their introduction.

H. W.—1. No change in executing "attention" from parade rest has been made to our knowledge so far as the Infantry arm is concerned, and the order arms is resumed as prescribed in tactics.

2. If you execute the loadings and firings by the numbers and wish to have them executed without the numbers you must first give command to that effect, see par. 5 of the Tactics. A decision from A. G. O. of Oct. 5, 1885, says: "In drilling by number it is correct to execute the firings and the load immediately after by the numbers."

Anxious.—Having found it very difficult to get employment, I resolved to enter the Navy. I am 33 years of age, sound and healthy, etc. but unacquainted with the different trades that are generally followed on ship board; what position do you think I am best fitted for, and how can I enlist without paying \$2 to an agent, and does the Government furnish clothing, etc.? Ans.—Lacking definite information we should say the position of landsman would be your only chance. You can enlist by applying in person at the Recruiting Ship, Navy-yard, N. Y., and the Government furnishes a full outfit on enlistment, charging its value to the recruit.

Sergeant asks: On dress parade is it proper for 2d Sergeants of Companies acting as left guides to return to their places on left of Companies at command "Guides Post," from the Adjt.? Ans.—1. The 2d Sergeants are not on the left of their companies when the battalion is in line. They are in line of file closers. The only exception would be where the 2d Sergeant of the left company would be the left guide of the battalion.

2. 2d Sergeants do not assist in marking the alignment for the rear rank, except the left sergeant of the battalion. In the left wing the 2d Sergeants come out to mark the line during the formation. They take their place in line of file closers at command guides post. Neither guide of the color company is employed in marking the line at formation; for this markers are provided. The left guide of color company executes just what is laid down for the other left guides.

3. In forming close column of divisions from column of fours the markers and company guides are employed in establishing the distances and alignments. The general guides keep their places in line of file closers.

4. The leading guide of the column, in par. 448, if the wheel into line is to be to the right, would be the right guide of the first company. The left guide places himself opposite the right guide, facing to the rear, at the point where the left of the company is to rest on completion of the wheel, and this brings him just in the position required by the tactics.

#### THE HOME OF VON MOLTKE.

The home of Von Moltke, the Schloss Creisan, in Silesia, is described as being a large square building of two stories, approached by a broad flight of steps and a ferestyle. The reception-rooms are upon the ground floor, and are plainly furnished, while in the hall are two bronze guns, brought from one of the forts outside Paris, and given to the Marshal by the Emperor, an equestrian statue of whom, in bronze, together with statues of Frederick the Great and the Marshal himself, is also in this hall. The living rooms of the Marshal are very plain, his bedroom containing only a low camp-bed and furniture with a writing-desk and book-shelf, the walls being covered with maps and the genealogical tree of the Moltke family. There are several rooms filled with glass cases, containing the different presents and addresses which have been presented to him, notably addresses from the town of Berlin and Dresden, the latter of which is in letters of gold upon a silver plate, while an address from the town of Es-

sen, where the Krupp guns are made, is engraved upon a piece of steel. Other cases contain panoplies of arms which the Marshal has collected during his travels in the East, and besides, a sword which was given him by the Germans in the United States after the war with France. Many of these arms are engraved with the Moltke motto, "Erst wagen, dann wagen (First weigh, then dare)." In the courtyard is a colossal bust of the Emperor, and the gates are guarded by two enormous statues of gladiators.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

OUT of 400 Canadian horses inspected for the English Army, but nine were passed. Out of another lot of 270 but two.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS assumes the chief command in Burmah, consequent on the death of Sir Herbert Macpherson.

In August last 11,257 officers and men of the English East Indian Army were enrolled as members of the Soldiers Total Abstinence Association.

The number of visitors to the London Colonial and Indian Exhibition for the week ending Oct. 16 was 248,072. The total since the opening, 4,922,571.

THE sea trials of H. M. S. Imperieuse have resulted in a decision to remove her masts and spars and fit her with the military tops such as are carried by the Inflexible and Ajax.

THE Resistance has been subjected to further torpedo experiments. Another Whitehead torpedo has been fired at her whilst surrounded by her nets. The only damage done was to blow one of the extending booms away from its attachment.

THE offer of a money reward for the study of languages by English officers is having its effect, and Russian, which has hitherto been studied in a desultory way, as possibly being useful to a pushing man, is now a recognized item of military education.

It is announced from Peking that Marquis Tseng and Minister Hsu have purchased arms and munitions of war amount to Tis.1,000,000, and the Board of Revenue has been authorized to levy contributions from all the provinces in order to meet the expenses of the Naval Department.

ADDING sponsons and heavy guns to ships not intended to carry them has been found in the English Service to be a dangerous experiment. Heavy seas, as in the case of the Leander, strike the ship, and running up or breaking against them, act like a small avalanche of water, flooding the decks, and straining the ship.

EXTENSIVE changes are in contemplation with regard to the distribution of the Russian troops and garrisons on the western frontier. Plans have been prepared for the erection of several extensive artillery and cavalry barracks, and a site for new barracks has already been expropriated at Proskurov, in the Government of Podolia.

FROM statistics published by the German Statistical Office, it appears that the educational standard of the recruits enrolled in the German Army and Navy is being slowly but steadily raised. Of those entering the Army or Navy in 1885-6, only 1,637, or 1.08 per cent., were unable to read and sign their names. In 1875-6 it was 2.37 per cent. in 3,311.

ON the 21st of October, the eighty-first anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, Admiral Lord Nelson's flagship at Portsmouth was decorated and dressed with evergreen garlands and flags. Of the twenty-four British and the thirty-three French and Spanish line-of-battle ships which went into action on that memorable occasion the only one remaining is the Victory. There is one survivor of the battle, Lieut.-Col. James Fynmore (retired full-pay, Royal Marines), aged 97, who served as a midshipman on board the Africa, 64.

THE news received from Annam in France is far from pleasant; the country continues in a very disturbed state, missionaries suffering, and the number of native converts massacred being something appalling. From Tonquin comes intelligence that the civil, military, and naval authorities are at loggerheads, and that Generals Jamont and Jamsas, Col. Mourlan, Chief of the Staff, and three other Colonels have asked to be recalled. We are told that the feeling is so bad between the residents and the military commandants that they no longer salute each other.

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A MILITARY council in Berlin has sentenced Edgr. Hoffmann, of Spandau, to nine months' imprisonment, and Quartermaster Brinkmann to fourteen months' imprisonment, for stealing plans of fortresses for purposes of sale.

A DESPATCH of Nov. 1 from Cairo conveys the official announcement that the English Government is determined to maintain public safety in Egypt, and not to leave the country to disorder and possibly to a fresh and disastrous revolution.

The *Egyptian Gazette* announces that "in future rank and precedence in the Egyptian Army is to be regulated by the rules that seniority will be regulated by seniority in Egyptian rank, and seniority in the British officers of the same Egyptian rank will be regulated by their seniority in the British Service." This appears to be one of those problems which "no fellow can understand."

A BLUE-BOOK has just been issued from the English War Office containing a return of the annual accounts of the several manufacturing establishments under the Office for the financial year 1884-85. The sum set down for the Royal Gun Factories, Woolwich Arsenal is £595,414; for the Royal Laboratory, Woolwich, £368,731; the Gas Factory, also at Woolwich, £17,172; the Small Arms Factory at Enfield, £359,141; the factory at Birmingham, £31,192; the Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey, £109,276; and the Clothing Factory at Pimlico, £362,302. These eight departments therefore represent a total expenditure of £2,876,876.

A FRENCH flying squadron to cruise in extra-European waters, is to be formed shortly under the command of Contre-Amiral Layre, and is to assemble at Brest. It is to comprise one ironclad, several first and second-class cruisers, and a few avisos (éclaireurs). The object of the cruise, which is the idea of the French Minister of Marine, Admiral Aube, is stated to be the training of officers and men.

A FRENCH commission is to select the best site in the Basse-Seine for the construction of a harbor of refuge and concentration for torpedo-boats and other vessels of light draught. It is also in contemplation to erect a new torpedo station on the French coast at Lézardrieux, in the department of the Côtes-du-Nord, in the arrondissement of Lannion, on the left bank of the River Trieux, near its exit into the Channel.

A CORRESPONDENT to the *London Times* quotes the following respecting French steel shells: "Hitherto no English ship has been able to beat a 16 in. composite armor plate, but this one (a French shell), fired from a 12 in. breechloading gun of 45 tons went slap through an 18 in. plate, 9 ft. of timber, and half through a 10 in. plate at the back, and was practically unaltered; the point was perfect, and the shell had only shortened about one-third of an inch after doing all that work. The result will cause considerable revolution in ideas, and we have not a ship in the Royal Navy which would not be knocked into a cocked hat by a few of these shells."

I AM sorry to hear, says the *London World*, that the widow of Hobart Pasha has been left very badly off indeed. She is still at Constantinople, anxiously awaiting the decision of the Sultan concerning the promised pension about which so much was said at the time.

A new repeating rifle has been tried at Vienna. The weapon may be used as a repeating or as a single-firing rifle. When fired as a single-shooter, it discharges twenty-four shots per minute. On being changed into a repeater, which is easily effected, the repeating mechanism is brought into action, fifty-two shots being fired per minute, and this includes loading, although the magazine only holds ten cartridges. As a magazine rifle, this new weapon is said to be very satisfactory.

A DESPATCH from Madrid says: "Spanish politics are attracting much attention. Sagasta has made a big popular hit by abolishing at one stroke the institution of Orderly Sergeants. Since the sixteenth century these fellows have been the source of most of the Spanish troubles. As the highest officers in the Spanish Army living in barracks they have practically been masters of the privates, and as they are ignorant and often venal they have been the natural tools of agitators. By the change they all, to the number of 1,300 retire, and the office is abolished. Other reforms are in prospect, the chief of which is an arrangement that superior officers shall hereafter live in barracks with the men and get better pay."

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ACCORDING to the *Militar Zeitung* (Vienna), a Swiss inventor named Habertur has invented a new repeating rifle, the mechanism of which is said to work very satisfactorily. The new weapon can discharge 30 shots per minute.

THE eight batteries of field and mountain guns ordered by Montenegro of Krupp have arrived at Cetinje, together with a large quantity of ammunition. The Principality has never before been in the possession of such a large amount of excellent artillery material. The strangest part of the business is that the Montenegrin Government has paid in cash for it.

AS AN illustration of the manner in which the enforced use of the German language works in the Austrian Army, the *Vedette* (Vienna) states that of 81 volunteers in one district, 37 Hungarians were absolutely precluded from any hope of an officer's commission in the Reserve, through inability to understand the theoretical lectures, delivered in German. Of the remaining Hungarians, only three, or 7 per cent, passed the necessary examination.

ACCORDING to news received from Burmah, Oct. 16, Ningyan was attacked by a large body of insurgents, who were repulsed after some sharp fighting, in the course of which a small British column, under Lieut. Coxwell, was driven back into the town. Lieut. Coxwell being wounded. On Oct. 17 a body of 700 Phoungyees attacked Sing-Bong-Weh, but were repulsed with the loss of twenty wounded. Reinforcements had been summoned from Miehla, above which place the river is so infested by Da-coits in canoes that trading boats cannot pass without being attacked.

FROM France we learn that the Arms Manufactory of Tulle has received an order for 10,000 rifles of a new model, due to Lieutenant-Colonel Lebel. The rifle is small-bore; the bullet which it fires is covered with steel and brass, and the initial velocity is said to be not less than 530 metres a second. The powder employed is the invention of Colonel Brugère, Aide-de-Camp to the President of the Republic, and who commands the 12th Regiment of Artillery. We are told that these rifles are destined for the *chasseurs à pied* and the troops serving in Tonquin, but that further experiments will be made at Châlons and Valbonne before serving them out to the Line.

A FRENCH paper reports that General Boulanger intends asking Parliament for very important sums of money, with the view of providing French forts with metallic cupolas, as a defence against the new shells being manufactured in Germany, which destroy the thickest earthworks in the twinkling of an eye. It is stated that the shells will glide harmlessly off steel cupolas, hardly leaving a trace of their passage, and that this means of defence is first of all to be applied to the frontier fortresses.

HANCE BROS. AND WHITE, manufacturing chemists of Philadelphia, are public benefactors by their introduction into this country of Phenol Sodique, the marvellous remedy of so many ills and injuries that man and beast are subject to. Many a limb has been saved from amputation, and possibly a life saved, by the prompt use of Phenol Sodique after the accident.

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#### MARRIED.

FLEMING-VEDDER.—At Washington, D. C., October 27,

Colonel R. I. FLEMING to Miss BELLE VEDDER, daughter of Major Nicholas Vedder, U. S. Army, retired.

HUNT-KRARNY.—At the Church of the Ascension, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, Lieutenant RIDGELY HUNT, U. S. N., to Miss VIRGINIA D. KRARNY.

REES-MERRILL.—At Erie, Pa., October 23, Lieutenant CORWIN P. REES, U. S. Navy, to Miss LOUISE MERRILL.

#### DIED.

CHANDLER.—At Onset, Mass., October 31, Civil Engineer B. F. CHANDLER, U. S. Navy, retired.

CLEMENTS.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 1, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel BENNETT A. CLEMENTS, Major and Surgeon U. S. Army.

MARTIN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., November 1, JAMES MARTIN, formerly Mate U. S. Navy.

WHITTINGHAM.—At Milburn, N. J., October 26, Dr. EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM, formerly an assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

WILLIAMS.—At a meeting of the enlisted men of Fort Union, N. M., held Oct. 23, 1886, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise Providence to suddenly remove from our midst by the hand of an assassin our beloved friend and comrade, James S. Williams, Pvt. Company B, 10th Infantry, and while humbly bowing to the Divine will, with sorrowing hearts, we desire to bear testimony to his worth; therefore be it

Resolved, That while living he had endeared himself to us by his soldierly bearing, courteous manners, and kind and genial disposition, and that in his death the company has lost one of its most efficient members and the Army a bright and trustworthy soldier, whose honorable and spotless record lives after him, a source of pride and satisfaction to his friends, a model worthy of imitation by all; and be it further

Resolved, That he needs no higher tribute to his worth as a man than the widespread sorrow which his loss has occasioned, and the respect for his memory which will ever be cherished by all who knew him.

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing relations our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them in Ohio, and another to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication.

Committee—Sergt. Charles Carter, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Pvt. John Fox, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Frank Head, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Sergt. Harry Grady, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Harry D. Wells, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Pvt. Harry J. Butler, Co. C, 10th Inf. FORT UNION, N. M., Oct. 23, 1886.

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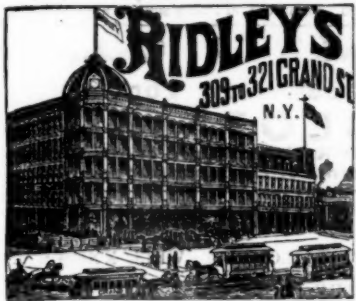
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JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT.,  
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., October 11, 1886.

**SEALED PROPOSALS** in triplicate, subject  
to the usual conditions, will be received at  
this office until 11 o'clock A. M., (Central  
Standard time) on Thursday, the 11th day of  
November, 1886, at which time and place they  
will be opened in the presence of attending  
bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000  
gallons Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville De-  
pot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon cans  
each.

Deliveries to commence by December 1,  
1886, and be completed by January 15, 1887, in  
such quantities, and at such times, between  
those dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to re-  
ject any or all proposals.  
Preference given to articles of domestic  
production and manufacture, conditions of  
price and quality being equal, and  
such preference given to articles of American  
production and manufacture produced on  
the Pacific coast to the extent of the con-  
sumption required by the public service  
there.

Blanks and full information as to bidding,  
etc., will be furnished by this office on ap-  
plication.

**RUFUS SAXTON,**  
Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army